FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR F. M. MEHTA IN 1918.

VOL. X. NO. 265 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1922. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION.

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The Catering and Management of the Matheran Railway Refreshment and Retiring Rooms will now be ...ken by a first-class European ...aterer and Hotelier of repute, ...d Visitors will find this the best ...n Matheran for excellence of Cuisine, Comfort and Cleanliness.

All milk used will be pure and fresh from our own cows and Buffaloes kept on the premises.

Terms Rs. 8/8 per diem Inclusive.

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Rooms now Booking

SHIPPING

O. S. K. LINE
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Arrival.	Departure.
Himalaya M.	G. Matsuzaki	8th Nov.	24th Nov.
Indo-Maru	S. Kametaka.	13th Nov.	28th Nov.
Sumatra Maru	K. Takahashi	27th Nov.	13th Dec.
Honolulu M.	H. Meguro	12th Dec.	28th Dec.
...Maru	J. Kojima.	27th Dec.	12th Jan.

For Freight and passages, pts. apply to
K. SHIMA,
P. O Box No. 2455. Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
11th November ..	MANTUA x	10,902
18th ,, ..	MOREA	10,911
25th ,, ..	MALWA	10,941
2nd December ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
9th ,, ..	NARKUNDA *	16,227
16th ,, ..	CALEDONIA	7,622
23rd ,, ..	KARMALA x	9,098
30th ,, ..	KHIVA	9,097
1923		
6th January ..	MOLDAVIA*	15,800
13th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
20th ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
27th ,, ..	NALDERA *	15,825
3rd February ..	MALWA	10,941
10th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,, ..	KHYBER ..	9,014
24th ,, ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
3rd March ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
10th ,, ..	DEVANHA ..	8,092
17th ,, ..	CHINA ..	7,952
24th ,, ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
31st ,, ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
7th April ..	MALWA ..	10,941
14th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st ,, ..	NARKUNDA * ..	16,227
28th ,, ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,089

x Through steamers from China.

*Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN —leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1922.		
21st November ..	NEVASA	9,071
8th December ..	MATIANA	8,600
22nd ,, ..	MULBERA	8,600
1923		
5th January ..	MASHOBRA	8,288
19th ,, ..	GAZANA*	5,284
2nd February ..	GAMARIA*	5,255
16th ,, ..	MASULA*	7,261
7th March ..	MALDA	8 600
16th March ..	DOMALA	8,200
30th ,, ..	DUMANA	8,600
13th April ..	MANDALA	8,246
27th ,, ..	MANTOLA	8,600

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

SAILINGS TO STRAITS & CHINA.

1922.		
17th November	SICILIA	
15th December	MACEDONIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Nellore."
28th ,,	SOUDAN	
30th ,, ..	DELTA	
1923		
12th January	MOREA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. "Kalyan."
22nd ,,	SICILIA	
9th February	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Khyber."
28th Feb.	SOUDAN...	
9th March ..	MOLDAVIA	Connects at Colombo with "Karmala"
6th April ..	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with "Kashgar"

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
24th November..	NALDERA	15,825
15th December ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
1923.		
12th January ..	MOREA	10,911
9th February ..	NARKUNDA	16,227
9th March ..	MOLDAVIA	15,800
6th April ..	NALDERA	15,825

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
9th November .	BANKURA	P. Gulf viaKarachi
10th ,, ..	VASNA	Busreh via Karachi.
11th ,, ..	LINGA ..	Karachi Coasting
13th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Coast.
15th ,, ..	TAROBA..	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1289.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.LINE:
NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Awa Maru ..	J. Saito	6,028	23 Oct.	10 Nov.
Tamba Maru ..	N. Wada	5,875	13 Nov.	25 Nov.
Moji Maru	Y. Tomioka	3,757	27 Nov.	11 Dec.
Wakasa Maru ..	M. Goto	5,674	14 Dec.	26 Dec.
Kamakura Maru	J. Fujisawa	5,826	27 Dec.	10 Jan.
Tsushima Maru	T. Takeda	6,746	8 Dec.	16 Dec.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, art fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA,
Manager.
Telephone No. 279. 4362.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort. Bombay.

THE
SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.
Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
s. s. Jalavijaya ..	7,250	10th November
s. s. Holmberg ..	5,100	17th ,,
s. s. Jalatarang ..	4,300	20th ,,

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE TATA
INDUSTRIAL BANK.
LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital .... Rs 7,50,68,525-0-0.
Paid up Capital and Reserves ..... Rs. 2,43,69,987-8-0.
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,25,46,567-8-0.
Sir D. T. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Board of Directors.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICE: 31, Great Street, Helens, London E. C. 3.
Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON.
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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
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Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton.	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo.	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
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Agent.

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Also cured. No operation, medicines from
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Bombay Durg Stores, Princess Street.

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Specialists in Khaddar, Cotton, Woolen and Silk Piece-goods
For Varieties, Excellence, Finery and above all Cheapness in prices no one can surpass us.
Fresh Stock just received.
OF KHADI DHOOTIES, SARIS MULL, MUFFLER WOOLLENS, WHITE AND KHADI DRILLS, ETC., ETC.,
Price :-
Khadi (H/spun) As. /-6/- to 1/4 per yard
,, Dhoties 7 to 10 yds. Rs -6/- to 12/- ,, pair
,, Saris 5 to 9 ,, Rs. 2/10 to 9/- each
,, Counterpanes Rs. 4/4/ to 8/10 ,,
,, Towels Rs. 1/- to 6/- ,,
N B.—Our Tailoring Department always gives fullest satisfaction to Our Customers.

J.V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
STATIONERY DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS.
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Price List on Application.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
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BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLL GE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
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For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
JAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
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UNIQUE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
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INVESTMENT BONDS (with Profits) issued without Medical Examination for any period from 6 years to 50 years. The Company's Actuary says:—
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For instance,—Rs. 5/- a month will secure:—

In years:	Guaranteed: Rs. a.	Profits expected: Rs. a.	Total expected Rs. a.
10 ..	697 8	81 9	779 1
15 ..	1187 8	230 0	1417 8
20 ..	1700 0	568 2	2268 2
25 ..	2280 0	1193 2	3473 2

APPLY, FOR FURTHER DETAILS AND AGENCY ON LIBERAL TERMS,—
TO THE MANAGING AGENTS, 2 & 3, LAL BAZAR ST., CALCUTTA. OR To MR. G. K. SUBBIAH, SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE, Shroff BUILDING, [Tram Road.] Foibavadi, Parel, BOMBAY 12.

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The Safest Office for Life Insurance of the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or -/8/- per monsem. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY; 29; Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

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Liver Solution:—for liver troubles, and indigestion, also Laxative. Re. 1-4
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Also Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc. Ask for Catalogue.
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Nerve Force——
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Is the intangible power that controls human destiny. It is the key to all business and social success. This power is no special gift of anyone. It is latent in every one. We help you how to display it. By our system, you can learn in a few days at your own home and not only achieve success yourself, but you can influence the mind, health and actions of others to a remarkable degree. For details,
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Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rate:—

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Every additional word—One Anna.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—A smart Senior COMPOUNDER with copies of testimonials, salary according to qualification. Goan preferred. Apply to KNIGHT & DAY, East Street, POONA.
A R5388

WANTED—A GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE TEACHER for one hour S. L. Sanskrit, strong in Mathematics, pay Rs. 15. Apply to Box No. 8682, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5411

WANTED—One Gujrati Hindu TYPIST, having knowledge of Correspondence, starting salary Rs. 40 to Rs. 50. Apply VARDHMAN & SONS, Pydhonie Tram Junction.
A R5383

WANTED—(1) A retired L. M. & S. knowing Hindi, (2) A B.A., LL.B., knowing accounts and banking business and conversant with Hindi. Apply stating age, previous experience and minimum salary expected to RAI BAHADUR TILOKCHAND KALYANMAL, INDORE.
A R5410

WANTED—A residential GARDEN SUPERINTENDENT. Previous experience of management and maintenance of ornamental flower garden, Orchard and kitchen garden essential. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to AMBALAL SARABHAI, Ahmedabad.
A 14800

WANTED—An expert and experienced MANAGER, having full knowledge of a canvasser. Apply sharp THE RELIANCE PRINTING PRESS, 2nd Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
A R5346

SALARY Rs. 100-230 p.m. in 90 days. We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 90 DAYS BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two Days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1, Rawalpindi.

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TO BE LET—For Hindus only. A well-ventilated AIRY BUNGALOW at Walkeshwar Road, near Government House. Apply or see personally Messrs. CHENIRAM JESRAJ, 393, Kalbadevi Road.
C R5319

TO LET—MOTOR SHOW ROOMS, GARRAGES and BLOCKS with every facilities and electrical pump for water in a new building Gowalia Tank Road, opposite Kumbala P. O., WASSIAWAL ASSOMAL & CO.
C R5164

TO BE LET—GROUND FLOOR, measuring 1,450 sq. ft. and 1st floor, flat measuring 2,900 sq. ft., situated at Fort Street, Frere Road, Bombay, No. 1. Apply for particulars to Messrs. F. MURAGLIA AND CO., 20, A. Fort Street, Frere Road, Bombay No. 1.
C 14794

TO LET.—Garages, to lock up, for Motor Cars. Apply to the SECRETARY, Church Missionary Society, Proctor Road, Girgaum.
C R5393

TO BE LET for high class Hindoos, just opposite Marine Lines Station. Sea view. Apply Third Floor between 12 to 3 p.m.
C R5342

BUNGALOW TO LET ON GAMDEVI ESTATE—"Saraswati Villa," situated on Laburnum Road, Gamdevi. For further particulars apply to the Hon. Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, 65 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C 14797

TO LET from 1st. December, 1922, extensive SHOWROOM with about 7,500 sq. ft. floor space, with basement and balcony, at Hughes Road Gumbala Hill near Rolls-Royce Ltd., best suited for big motor showroom. There is permission to run a workshop also in the premises, separate entrance to workshop, personal inspection invited. For further particulars please apply to T. R. PRATT (Bombay), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C C14771

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FOR SALE—Well furnished BUNGALOW namely "Record Hall" Civil line Bund Road near "Pabani Hall". Apply to DAWOOD HASHUM, East Street, POONA.
G R6327

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FRESH FLOWER & VEGETABLE SEEDS —Buy your seeds from an old, established and reliable house,—PESTONJEE P. COCHA & SONS, Seed Merchants, Poona. Price list free on application.
GA R5254

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

FOR SALE—One Brand New AVERY'S SELF-CONTAINED ROAD WEIGHBRIDGE complete (no loose weights) Pillar and Steel Yard Pattern "C" for a big Motor Vehicle, suitable to weigh 20 tons of load platform 20 ft. 0 in. by 8 ft. 0 in. and one Brand New BABCOCK and WILCOX MILD STEEL SELF-SUPPORTING CHIMNEY of 7 ft. 0 in. dia by 150 ft. 0 in. high complete with all fittings, foundation bolts and C. I. washers. For prices apply to the undersigned. (Sd.) G. E. SUTCLIFFE, Manager, The Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited, Shahpur Mills, Ahmedabad.
E 14681

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—APPLICANTS to obtain free copy of "SECRET OF SUCCESS", our 1922 Prospectus. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, SURAT.
N R5409

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

AMERICAN ORGAN—Mason and Hamling, medium size, 12 stops, in perfect condition. Price Rs. 500. Apply Box No. 8677, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R5394

FOR SALE.—OFFICE FURNITURE, glass cases and Roneo Copier, new typewriter, also beautiful marble and wooden top counters. Apply Box No. 8676 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
14777

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INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 1906 Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law Auditing, etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams: imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati E. L. A. A. and R. S Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Prospectus on application.
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BOOKS AND STAMPS

STAMPS—Large surplus to clear; 111 unused varieties at 15 as. only. Write for details of Br. Colonial Packets. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L 14758

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C13573

FINANCIAL.

RS. 5,000.—Required by businessman on sound Security. Repayable in 4 months by equal instalments. Apply Box No. 8675, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R5382

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TO PAPER MERCHANTS—Tenders are invited for the supply of five thousand reams of paper, 20in. by 26in. in size, to be delivered in four monthly instalments from January, 1923. Apply with samples to MANAGER, "Tribune", LAHORE.
T R5389

IMMEDIATE SALE NEW OLIVER TYPEWRITERS Foolscap and Brief No. 9 for Rs. 300 and 325 respectively. See between 12 to 5 BABURAO care of Byramji Mistry, Vakil's Office, Corner Picket Road, Bombay.
T R5408

PERSONAL.

MUSALMANS HELP.—A relief with a real advice, is wanted in perplexed circumstances, by a young Mohammedan tradesman, will any brother with true Muslim feelings and position communicate with Box No. 8625, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
PA R5206

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INFALLIBLE REMEDIES FOR Sprue, Consumption, Gall-stone, Tumours, Sinus, Dropsy, Bone Disease, Brain Diseases, Appendicitis, Rheumatoid, Arthritis, etc.

Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application. No operation. No injection.

Our medicines are Non-poisonous.

DOCTOR SAM, WILLIAMS.
Graduated Biochemist,
N. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.

N. B.—Only Europeans and Educated Indians are admitted.
14401

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia,
(HOWRAH).

P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy V. P. P. Charges As. 5.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

A MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, 13th instant, at the Old Share Bazar Hall, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) when the following subjects will be considered.

1. To make a requisition to the Company to reduce its Capital and lessen the liability of the shareholders.
2. To consider about repaying to shareholders a substantial amount from the large Capital lying with the Company.
3. To consider what other steps should be taken to strengthen the position of the Company.

Those shareholders who agree with the above proposals are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

CHHOTALAL ISHWERDAS PAREKH.
C14755

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO EARN MONEY.

WANTED—AGENTS on liberal Commission terms to represent Messrs. A. WELS AND CO., Sports Manufacturers (Specialist for Tennis and Badminton Bats), Sialkot Punjab. Cash Security of Rs. 300 essential interest allowed 6 per cent. Apply sharp to the above firm.
C14780

NOTICE.

WE hereby notify that MR. H. C. MAIN HALL late (Sales Manager) is no longer in the employ of this Syndicate.

Bombay, 8th November, 1922.

ADVERTISERS' DISTRIBUTING SYNDICATE.
25, Waudby Road, Fort.
R5415

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

COTTON and YARN WASTE of the JAM MFG. CO., LTD., is to be sold ready, the tenders of which will be accepted at the Co's. Office No. 4, Dalal St. Fort, till Saturday, the 18th instant accompanied with Rs. 500 as deposit.
R5407

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will hold an auction for the sale of the following estimated quantities of timber at the Kodibag Forest Depot, near Karwar, on the 22nd November, 1922, and following days:—

Teak logs I class 1385 tons of 50 cft each.
Teak logs II class 570 tons of 50 cft each.
Teak logs III class 230 tons of 50 cft each.
Junglewood logs, 400 tons of 50 cft each.
Sawn scantlings, 245 tons of 50 cft each.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

R. A. HEMMADI,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Kanara Western Division.
Karwar 21st October, 1922. C14672

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S steamer "Himalaya Maru" having arrived at Bombay from Japan on 8th instant via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills of claims for shortage, short-delivery and damage etc. are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

K. SHIMA, Manager.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
Bombay, 8th Nov. 1922.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW RESIDENCE FOR THE MAHARAJ KUMAR SAHEB OF KUTCH—NEAR KUTCH MANDVI.

TENDERS are invited for the above before the 30th of November, 1922. The estimated cost of the building is about Rupees 3,00,000 (three lakhs of rupees).

Apply for the particulars and model drawings to the Private Secretary to the Maharaja Saheb of Kutch personally.

Preference will be given to experienced Kutchi contractors.
C14738

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THACKER BHIMJI ASSOO, deceased, of Cutch Naredi, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, a Merchant, who resided at Naredi, in Cutch ..... Deceased.

VYAS KALLIANJI RANCHHODJI, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vadgadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, one of the Executors named under the Will of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty-sixth day of October in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-two and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 30th day of October, 1922.
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C14799

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SHAIKH HUSEIN YEZDI of Bombay Persian Inhabitant, the executor of the last Will and Testament of HAJI MIRZA MAHOMEDALLI YEZDI deceased has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client CHUNILAL TRIBHUVANDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever is or are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14th Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, or otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard or reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

PART I.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenements bungalows outhouses and structures standing thereon situate, lying and being at Andheri in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana, admeasuring three thousand four hundred and eighty-nine (3489) square yards or thereabouts bearing Agricultural Survey Nos. 34 and Entry No. 455 and Non-Agricultural Survey Nos. 73 Pot Nos. 7-8 and 9 and Falni No. Nil and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the boundary of Candali Village, on or towards the West by the private passage of Dhorabji Hushanghji on or towards the South by the land of Dhorabji Hoshanghji and on or towards the North by the common passage 12 feet in breadth half of which belongs to the Vendor and the other half of which belongs to Shapurji Aderji Mistry and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor and her tenants.

SECONDLY:—The right of way to the land hereditaments and premises firstly above described over the said piece of land belonging to Hormusji Dorabji Gazdar and another formed unto a road-way or passage 20 feet wide and 330 feet and 6 inches long coloured pink on the plan attached to the deed dated 13th February 1918, and between the points A, B, and B B, marked thereon and bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by the Property of Shapurji Adarji Mistry on or towards the West by vacant land, on or towards the South by the further portion of the said road-way and on or towards the North by the Road to Candvli village.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Andheri in the registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana, admeasuring 1200 square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 41, Falni No. 2, Entry No. 143, being a portion of a larger piece of land bearing Collector's Old Survey No. 41 and bounded on or towards the East by the boundary of Gondavli Village and by the land of the said deceased Dorabji Hoshanghji Gazdar, on or towards the South by the land of the said deceased Dorabji Hoshanghji Gazdar, on or towards the West by the private passage 20 feet wide to be used in common by the purchaser and his successors and on or towards the North by the property of the purchaser and together with a right of way over the land secondly above described.

PART II

LIST OF FURNITURE IN THE BUNGALOW:

GROUND FLOOR WEST WING ROOM.

2. Wooden Bedstead double with Mattresses and 2 cushions.
1. Marble table top of 2' with stand.
1. Dressing table.
4. Easy Chairs.
1. Wooden chair cane.
2. Wooden chair cone.
1. Loomer.

DRAWING ROOM.

2. Wall Corners.
2. Big Cubats with glass.
1. Hat stand.
1. Chest of Drawer with glass.
2. Fancy Sofas.
1. Big round table.
6. Wooden Chairs with handles.
2. Big Cane Sofas.
1. Small Wooden Teapoy.

LAST WING ROOM G. FLOOR.

1. Wooden Bedstead double with Mattresses.
1. Iron Bedstead with Mattresses.
1. Marble Table Top with stand 2'.
1. Big Cane Sofa.
1. Chest of Drawers.
1. Small Enbat for books.
1. Hat Stand.
1. Big Cubbat with looking glass,
1. Marble top Dressing Table.

BACK ROOM EAST WING ADJACENT TO DINING ROOM.

1. Old Cage.
1. Bed Pan.
2. Small Teapoys.
2. Chairs fancy with handles.
6. Chairs fancy with covers Khaki.
12. New Cane Wooden Chairs with handles.
1. Easy Chair.
1. Marble Table Top with stand.
1. Revolving Book Stand.
2. Ordinary Wooden Stands
1 Rocking Chair,
2 Old Chairs
2 Old Chairs with gadis.
1 Round Wooden Table without top
2. Wooden Ordinary square Teapoys.
1 Fancy Wooden Stand,
2 Fancy Curtains
1. Ice-cream Machine.
1. Small Bentwood Teapoy.

DINING ROOM.

3 Dining Tables
1. Wooden Stand of 5' Fancy.
1. Wooden Stand of 4'.
1. Wooden Engraved Table of 6' x 3'.
6. Wooden Cane Chair with handles.
1. Washing stand.
1. Black marble Top with engraved wooden stand.
2 Lamps Hanging
1. Big Loomer.

98. Ninety-eight on an Ground floor.

WARANDHA.

1. Round Table with marble top.
1. Bankada.
1. Swing.

1ST FLOOR WEST WING.

1. Single Cubbat of 2' wide.
1. Writing Table with Marble top.
1. Bedstead with Khaki Matrresses.

DRAWING ROOM.

2. Cabinets.
1. Chest of Drawers.
1. Marble cot with wooden stand.
5. Chairs without handles.
5. Fancy Chairs.
1. Small Teapoy.
2. Wooden stands square.
1. Fancy Sofa.
1. Hanging Lamp.
1. Easy Chair.

EAST WING.

3. Iron Spring Costs.
1. Round Table with marble top.
1. Chest of Drawers.
2. Corners Cabinets.
1. Lamp hanging.

BACK ROOM EAST WING.

1. Wooden Stand.

DINING ROOM.

2. Dining Tables.
6. Best wood Chairs.

KITCHEN ROOM.

1. Wooden Chair.
1. Wooden Bankada.

143. One Hundred and forty-three only.

Dated this 7th day of November, 1922.
MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & Co.,
C14792 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of BAWA BABOOL GULMAHOMED late of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a married man and a merchant lately carrying on business at Carnac Bunder, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

Bai AMOOLABAI widow of the said Bawa Babool Goolmahomed also of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Andheri, in Taluka Salsette, District Thana ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this second day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-two and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.

The 2nd day of November, 1922.
Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C14790

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HARJIVAN NARANDAS, late of Talaja under the Jurisdiction of the Native State of Bhavnagar, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant. ..... Deceased.

Bai TRIVANI, widow of Harjivan Narandas of Talaja under the jurisdiction of the Native State of Bhavnagar in Kathiawar, Hindu Inhabitant, now temporarily residing at Champa Gully, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 6th day of October in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-two and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 6th day of October, 1922.
Messrs. SHAH & CHINUBHAI,
C14791 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and two Codicils of THAKAR JADAVJI KARA, a widower, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Wool Merchant ..... Deceased.

(1) THAKAR RANCHHODDAS DHANJI DALAL, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Holi Chakla, within the Fort, (2) AHMEDBHOY SALEMAHOMED DHARAMSEY, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Khodak, without the Fort, (3) CHAMPSEY JIVANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at New Hanuman Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, (4) MADHAVRAM KEVALRAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Cavel Street, without the Fort. Petitioners 1, 2 and 3 being three of the Executors named in the Will of the deceased abovenamed and the 4th named Executor named in the Codicil of the deceased, dated the 9th December, 1921 ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this thirtieth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 30th day of October, 1922. C14789
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 733 of 1913.

KRISHNAJI ANANT JOSHI ..... Plaintiff
vs.
SARDAR MANAJI COOVERJI RAJE SHIRKE and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale dated the 17th day of June, 1918, Order dated 10th day of February, 1919, and Judges Order dated 8th of April, 1920, and 21st January, 1921, made in the above suit the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 27th day of November, 1922, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

The undivided half share of the 1st defendant Sirdar Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke in all that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 125 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon and also in all the messuage, tenement or dwelling house consisting of three floors built over the land and building adjoining the said piece or parcel of land and belonging to the Agiary of the late Cursetji Maneckji, but with the exception of the following rooms, viz., two rooms on the 1st floor admeasuring 26 2/9 and 18 2/3 square yards respectively and one loft, consisting of two rooms Nos. 1 and 2, situate between the ground floor and the 1st floor and together, admeasuring about 51 square yards and forming part of the premises belonging to the said Agiary, all which or parcel of land is situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 502 square yards or thereabouts including the land belonging to the said Agiary and admeasuring 377 square yards or thereabouts and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 32, New No. 442, Old Survey Nos. 662, 871, 695, 699 and New Survey Nos. 2/8887, 2/8888, 2/8889, and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under A Ward No. 2341 and Street Nos. 39, 41, 43, and is bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Perozbai, daughter of the late Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy, 1st Baronet, on or towards the East partly by a Gully and partly by the house of the said Perozbai and on or towards the West partly by Hornby Road and partly by Raghunath Dadaji Street and on or towards the South by the old Police Court Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO., Attorneys for the 8, 8(a) and 8(b) defendants abovenamed, at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 11th day of October, 1922.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C14659

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3521 of 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed on 8th day of August, 1922.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V. rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII., r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and having its Registered Office at 25, Waudby Road, within the Fort, Bombay ... Plaintiffs.

vs.

AMOLAK RAM MEHRA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, his registered place of address with the Plaintiff Company, being c/o Need and Co., 7a, Fort Street, opposite G. P. O., within the Fort ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray for judgment for Rs. 1,200 with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 13th August, 1921, and for Rs. 1,200 with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 19th January, 1922, till judgment, the costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 28th day of November, 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the Suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 11th day of August, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 11th day of August, 1922.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C14798

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AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS
52 Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

NOTICE.

Auction sale of Immoveable property situate at 1st and 2nd Pathan Street will be held on SATURDAY, the 11th day of Nov. 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the Premises.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT 1ST AND 2ND PATHAN STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Thakordas and Daru, Attorneys for Bai Gulab, widow of Naginchand Rupchand, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mahomedally Teyabally in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 26th day of May 1920 and made between Luxmidas Premchand of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part. The Deed of Further Charge dated the 23rd day of September, 1920, and made between the said Laxmidas Premchand of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part: The Deed of Further Charge, dated the 23rd day of January, 1921, made between the said Mahomedally of the one part and mortgagee of the other part and Deed of Further Charge dated the 17th December, 1921, made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on SATURDAY, the 11th day of November, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure situate, lying and being at 1st and 2nd Pathan Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 148 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2205-2203, New Nos. 9285-9283, Old Survey Nos. 384-385 and New Survey No. 5124, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 7844, Street Nos. 52, 89, 91 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Abdeally Abdul Rahim, on or towards the South by the sweepers' passage and beyond that by the property of Mohandas Atmaram, on or towards the West by 2nd Pathan Street aforesaid and on or towards the East by the 1st Pathan Street, aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Thakoredas and Daru, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at No. 40-42, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

129 Apllo Street Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY WELL KNOWN RUNNING CONCERN OF CIGARETTES, Etc. of Messrs. Curzon and Co., at Esplanade Road, Fort.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the shop of Messrs. Curzon and Co., at Esplanade Road, Fort, the very well known running concern of Cigarettes, etc., together with its goodwill as well as sole agencies of Best Brand Cigarettes, as well as all the stock-in-trade such as furniture, show cases, cupboards, writing tables, chairs, safes, steel file cabinets, cash memo Machines, typewriters, cigarettes, of Best Brands, tobacco-pipes, glass jars, cigarette pouches and cigarette-holders and gold and silver cigarette cases, sticks, mirrors, sign boards, electric lights and fans screens, etc., etc.

The above shop is being sold off as the owner is proceeding to England shortly.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MODYKHANA STREET. FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Thakoredas and Company, Attorneys for Faruknissa, widow of Ebrahimbhai Rahimbhai and on account and risk of the mortgagor Messrs. BENNETT and Company will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 25th day of November, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 5th day of October, 1912, and made between Mangaldas Tricumdas of the one part and Motichand Harakchand of the other part, a which said Indenture of Mortgage was transferred to the said Faruknissa by the said Motichand Harakchand by an Indenture of Transfer Mortgage dated the 6th day of August, 1920.

All that piece or ground with the messuages houses standing thereon, situate at Mody Khana Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay fronting the Mody Khana Street, containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-two and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 740-746, New Nos. 5959-5960, Old Survey Nos. 1098-1099 and New Survey No. 8543, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1962-1963 and Street Nos. 70-72-74133 to 139 and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly described as:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or ground with the Messuage, and premises built thereon, situate at Mody Khana Street, in the Sub-District of Fort and Colaba, fronting the said Mody Khana Street, on the East side thereof, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-six square yards be the same little more or less registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 740 and bounded on the East formerly by the Rampart Row and now by the newly-made road called the Mody Bay Street, on the West by the said Mody Khana Street, on the North by the premises hereinafter secondly described and on the South by the sweeper's passage and the house of Moosa Mapla and which said dwelling house and premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 81 and 19 and are assessed under No. 83; and.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land and premises standing thereon, situate at Mody Khana Street, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 82 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 740 and containing by admeasurement ninety-six and five-ninths square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the East by the said Mody Khana Street, on the North by the house formerly of the late Rustomji Jamsedji Jeejibhoy but now of Ebrahim Abdul Kayoom and on the South by the premises hereinbefore firstly described.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 9th Nov. 1922.

AUCTION SALE

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 4921.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of household furniture by well known makers, Chapel's Piano, Glass, Crockery and plated ware.

On Saturday the 11th November, 1922, at Star Mansions Fazal Road, Colaba, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of sliding dining table, dining room chairs, mirror back side board, and dining waggon, tea tables, Drawing Room Suite, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, screen jardiniers, piano by Chapel's Singer Sewing Machine, Hall lamp, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver show-cases, Gunn sectional Book case pictures, ornaments, hatstand, Indian carved Furniture, teapoys, file cabinet, Ice Chest, season wood almirahs, cloths presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware, and plated-ware, etc.

The property of D. Rose Esq., of Messrs. Duncan Stratton and Co., and others.

Catalogues will be printed and the property is open to view.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of mahiganised and teak and black household furniture, sliding dining table, sideboard, double full-sized wardrobe, piano, hall marked English silver cups and vases, old brassware, sewing machine, electric hall lamp, platedware, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 12th November, 1922, at Imperial Mansions (ground floor), Cuffe Parade, Colaba, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction household furniture comprising of dining table, dining room chairs, sideboard and dining waggon, tea tables, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, jardiniers, very slightly used piano, Wheeler's sewing machine, hall lamp, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver show-cases, ornaments and pictures, hall marked English silver cups and vases, very old solid brass jar and ornaments, hat-stand, teapoys, file cabinet, ice-box, season wood almyrahs, cloths presses, full-size mirror floor double wardrobe, dressing chest of drawers and marble top washing tables, glassware and platedware, etc.

The property of C. M. Collins, Esq., District Executive Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway, and others.

Catalogues will be printed and property is opened to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th November, 1922.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 85. Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT STORES, ETC., AT B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY CO., SCRAP YARD MAHALAKSHMI.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on Monday the 20th and Tuesday the 21st November, 1922, at 1 p.m. at the Railway Coy's Stores Depot, Mahalakshmi.

A quantity of Railway Plants, Stores, etc. etc. consisting of India Rubber scrap, drums, kegs, files, lamps of sorts, old and bent rail pieces of sizes: leather scrap cast and wrought iron, and steel scrap of sorts, cast steel scrap: channels iron; Old angle iron: pipes W. I. Girders old: wood, locks old, sleepers transvers and miscellaneous other stores.

In the case of the lots to be sold by weight the material will be weighed as soon as possible after the auction is over, and will be in the stores yard, at the risk of the purchasers.

Purchasers must accept as final the weights of lots, which may be notified at the Auction.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid, and the goods removed away within one month failing which the Railway Company will not be responsible for their safe custody and the goods will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rs. 5 per cent. on the value of the material will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE AND CO.
Auctioneers.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
25 Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Rly. Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of bales of cotton and woollen piece-goods, raw silk, bicycles, Moradabad brassware, cricket bats, padlocks, solid rubber tyre, English and Indian medicines, colour, caps, scented oil, photographic materials, spinning bobbins, brushes, motor oil, cotton samples and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th November, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
R. Courteneidge & W. Holloway's London Co.
"If Four Walls told"
PLAN AT MESSRS. S. ROSE & Co.

CINEMA AT 6-30
Edith Storey in
"AS THE SUN WENT DOWN"

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
NORMA TALMADGE
The Greatest Screen Star in the World of "The Movies".
In a six-reel "SELECT" production in Infinite Beauty and Interest.
THE HEART OF WETONA."
IT IS SO GREAT IT WILL LIVE FOR EVER IN YOUR MEMORY.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT

"THE DAUGHTER OF NAPOLEON"

THE MOVING PICTURE MARVEL OF THE AGE
THE LOVE DRAMA OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST WARRIOR

"THE DAUGHTER OF NAPOLEON"

A 2-Reel excruciatingly funny and original comedy: "The Terrors of the Torpedo" in the Programme.
To-day 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

NOVELTY CINEMA.
(Grant Road, Tram Terminus.)

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
THE MILE-A-MINUTE SERIAL
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
BY THE THRILL-A-MINUTE STUNT KING
CHARLES HUTCHISON
IT STARTS TO-DAY!
IT STARTS TO-DAY!
IT STARTS TO-DAY!

Life means nothing to Hutch. The Greater the risks the Better he likes them.

NO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY WILL INSURANCE HIM.
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
A THRILLING STORY OF NEW YORK HARBOUR.

Life in a great Harbour
Life on the big Ships
Action on Sea, Land and Air
Will startle you!
Amaze you!
Keep you in a pitch of Exciting interest!

CHARLES HUTCHISON
The World's Greatest Thrill Creator in a Dramatic Story of New York's Harbour Life. Clean, vigorous, breath-catching! Spectacular!

CHARLES HUTCHISON
The Thrill-A-Minute Stunt King in
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"

The Greater the risks the better he likes them—the greater the daring the more fearless he is.
The Screen's Serial Sensation!
The Mile-A-Minute Serial!
The Thriller of Thrillers!
MAKE A POINT OF SEEING
The First Three Episodes To-day
Amazing in its Thrilling Intensity
SEE IT TO-DAY!
Greater than ever the stunt King has ever done
SEE HIM TO-DAY!
No living Actor attempts the stunts of Hutch.
SEE HIM TO-DAY!
SEE THIS SERIAL
CHARLES HUTCHISON
In a Thrill-A-Minute-Serial
"GO-GET-EM-HUTCH"

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H.H. THE MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA

Gandharva Natak Mandali

will stage at the
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,
Saturday 11th November 1922 (8 P.M.)Night
SHARDA
Sunday 12th November 1922 (2-30 p.m.) Noon
VIDYAHARANA.
Managerr, Gandharva Natak Mandali
Bombay.

Under Public Patronage

Lalitkala Darsha Natak Mandli

Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
will stage at the
"BOMBAY THEATRE" GRANT ROAD
on
Sat. 11th November 1922.
"HACH MULACHA BAP"
Sunday 12th November 1922.
"SUTCHE—GULAM"
Proprietor.

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road,
UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT
To-day at: 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10 p.m.
SECOND INSTALMENT
THE GREAT MYSTERY SERIAL
'A Woman in Grey'

EPISODES—4,—5,—6.
2 REEL Animal Comedy
'Four Times Foiled'

ONE WEEK MORE

To respect the feeling of our Patrons.
CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS.
the beautiful picturization of the life story of the greatest Maharastra Bhakta
SANT NAMDEV
PRODUCE
by the famous
Hindoostan Cinema Film Co.

Possessed of a desire to realize the highest, Namdeva renounced every thing and by his exceptional devotion he performed miracles that mortals cannot,

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE IT.

POPULAR PRICES.
Timings 5-15; 7; 8-45; 10-30.
On Holidays Extra at 3-30.

TO-NIGHT
AND DURING THIS WEEK
IMPERIAL
PRESENTS
MIRABAI
PRODUCED BY
KOHINOOR FILM COY.

SEE—A pious Rajput Lady of Chitore who absorbed in devotion to Lord Shree Krishna and obtained her salvation.

DAILY FOUR SHOWS.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
EXTRA SHOWS ON SAT. AND SUN.
at 3-30 p. m.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 7.

Monsoon continues active in the Peninsula, and has extended in Central India west. Unsettled conditions in the south of the Bay are less marked. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, south-east Madras and local in Central India west, Berar and Mysore. A few falls occurred in South Hyderabad and the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Indore half an inch, Ratnagiri one, Karwar, Malegaon a half, Ahmednagar three, Poona two, Belgaum one and a half, Aurangabad, Tinnevelly three, Salem, Cuddalore one and a half, Madras three quarters and Nellore a half.

Forecast:—Some extension into the United Provinces.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 7th Nov. 1922.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.783 inches.
Temperature of Air	81.3 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.7 "
Dew Point	73.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.774 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	6.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.6 "
Minimum temperature of Air	76.6 "
General direction of wind from mid-night to midnight	NE,E.WNW,N,ESE.
Movement of wind from mid-night to midnight	140 miles.

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week, Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of month	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.
	Nov	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Nov.	h.	m.	ft, in
S	7	m 0	40	28	4	7	m 6	3a	18 7
T		0	27a	26	5		6	28d	15 1
	8	m 1	15	28	2	8	m 7	13	19 0
W		1	0a	26	1		7	2a	11 9
	9	m 1	52	27	10	9	7	53	19 5
T		1	36a	25	7		7	36a	15 8
	14	m 6	27	26	5	14	m 0	4	19 4
F		2	21a	25	7		1	21a	18 2
S	11	m 3	18	26	10	11	m 9	38	20 1
		3	24a	24	7		9	22a	18 3
S	12	m 4	21	26	6	12	m 10	58	20 0
		4	42a	24	4		10	36a	19 0
M	13	m 5	24	26	4	13	m	..	
		m 6	7a	24	8		0	18a	19 3

The following are the hours of sunrises and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

Nov.	A.M. Sunrise	P.M. Sunset
,, 7 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 41m.	,, 6h. 4m.
,, 8 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 42m.	,, 6h. 4m.
,, 9 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 39m.	,, 6h. 6m.
,, 10 (Friday)	,, 6h. 39m.	,, 6h. 5m.
,, 11 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 40m.	,, 6h. 5m.
,, 12 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 40m.	,, 6h. 4m.
,, 13 (Monday)	,, 6h. 41m.	,, 6h. 4m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, Nov. 5th. oh. 6.5 m. a.m. Last Quarter, 12th, 8h. 22.5m. p.m.; New Moon, 19th h5 36.4m. a.m.; First Quarter, 26th, 1h. 45.0 m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 8th November 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the southeast of the division and at Lahore humidity is in excess. Day temperature was below normal at Delhi. Night temperature was above the average at Multan and Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature was below and night temperature was above the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are mostly clear. Humidity is in excess at Rajputana and in defect at Karachi. Day temperature was below normal at most stations in Rajputana. Night temperature was above the average at Ajmer.

Gujarat Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0.7" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in Central India West but have mostly cleared in Gujarat and Kathiawar. The air is considerably damper than usual and except at Bhuj and Dwarka day temperature was below the average. Night temperature was above the normal in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor, Hoshangabad and Khandwa report 0.28", 0.23" and 0.26" of rain respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is nearly normal at Jubbulpore and Amraoti, is in defect at Nagpore and Ralpur, and is in excess at other stations. Day temperature was considerably below the average at Saugor, Hoshangabad, Khandwa and Akola. Night temperage was nearly normal or above the average.

The Konkan.—Mormugao reports 0.45" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded and at Ratnagiri humidity is in excess. Day temperature was below normal at Ratnagiri and Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar and Aurangabad report 1.03" and 1.51" of rain, while Poona had 0.62", Bijapore 0.15", and Nizamabad 0.39". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and the air is considerably damper than usual. Day temperature was considerably below the average in the northwest of the division. Night temperature was above normal.

General Remarks.—Rain has increased in southern half of the Peninsula and has extended into the Central Provinces. It has been nearly general in Malabar, Madras, Mysore, the north Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad and local in the south Bombay Deccan, the northwest Central Provinces and Central India West. A few falls have also occurred in the Konkan. Falls exceeding one inch amount to 2.89" at Madras, 1.55" at Cuddapah, 1.03" at Ahmednagar and 1.51" at Aurangabad. Skies have cleared over the greater part of northwest India, but are moderately or heavily clouded over the rest of the reporting area. The air is damper than usual except in the Punjab and Sind. Day temperature was below normal in the northwest of the Peninsula and in Gujarat, Central India West and the adjacent parts of Rajputana, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces and night temperature was above the average in the Deccan, the south Central Provinces and the United Provinces. The unsettled conditions in the Arabian Sea off the Konkan and Kathiwar coasts are disappearing, but weather is somewhat disturbed in the extreme south.

Forecast.—An increase of rain is likely in Malabar, the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad and a slight extension is probable into the United Provinces.

India telegraphic summary for the 7th November 1922.

The monsoon continues active in the Peninsula and has extended to Central India West. The unsettled conditions in the south of the Bay are less marked. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and southeast Madras and local in the Central India West, Berar and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in the south Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts not aleady shown in the Bombay report are:—Tinnevelly three inches; Salem, Cuddalore one and a half, and Nelore a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 8TH OF NOV. 1922.

DIVISION	Temp. in Shade. Maximum Past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum Past 24 hours.	Humidity Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. From 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure since 1st Nov.
PUNJAB AND DELHI—						
Bombay	87.8	73.3	83	..	0.00	—0.09
Do. 10th	88.3	0..	67	..	0.00	0
Jacobabad	..	..	..	..	0.00	0
Mukhat	..	..	..	..	0.00	0
Do. 2nd	..	..	..	..	0.00	0
SINDH—						
Multan	87.7	59.0	61	..	0.00	0
Rawalpindi	80.0	47.1	61	..	0.00	—0.09
Lahore	83.0	53.0	70	..	0.00	0
Hissar	86.6	54.0	47	..	0.00	0
Ambala	84.6	48.8	71	..	0.00	—0.55
Delhi	84.8	..	67	..	0.00	—0.09
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	78.0	61.5	75	..	0.00	—0.13
Mainpuri	75.6	56.0	82	..	0.00	—0.08
Jhansi	74.0	54.0	87	..	0.00	—0.55
Cawnpore	74.0	54.0	87	..	0.00	—0.4
Allahabad	84.8	56.5	77	..	0.00	0
RAJPUTANA—						
Jodhpur	86.5	55.6	37	..	0.00	—0.05
Karachi	87.6	69.6	44	..	0.00	—0.02
Ajmer	81.2	59.4	83	..	0.00	—0.01
Jaipur	83.5	55.8	70	..	0.00	—0.25
Kotah	75.6	56.2	68	..	0.00	0
Mount Abu	71.1	60.6	71	..	0.00	0
CENTRAL INDIA AND GUJARAT—						
Deesa	91.2	63.1	76	..	0.00	0
Baroda	94.0	70.2	70	..	0.00	0
Dwarka	84.2	68.6	78	..	0.00	—0.05
Veraval	..	69.2	77	..	0.00	0
Rajkot	84.6	68.6	69	..	0.00	—0.25
Bhavnagar Pass	83.8	67.7	66	..	0.00	0
Surat	86.0	69.7	67	..	0.00	0
Ahmedabad	86.0	64.4	63	..	0.00	0
Deesa	89.4	63.0	77	..	0.00	+1.15
Neemuch	79.0	62.0	77	..	0.00	0
Indore	84.2	59.4	65	0.70	1.12	—0.18
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	83.1	64.1	72	0	0.54	+0.23
Seoni	85.0	58.0	59	0.28	0.54	—0.08
Hoshangabad	71.1	0.8	89	0.23	0.32	+0.16
Khandwa	67.8	60.5	91	0.26	0.31	—0.06
Akola	80.2	60.8	87	0.03	0.14	—0.19
Amraoti	80.0	..	45	..	0.03	—0.13
Nagpur	86.0	..	44	..	..	—0.31
Chanda	85.5	70.0	87	0.07	0.17	—0.36
Raipur	87.0	..	54	..	..	—0.39
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.6	76.6	85	..	0	—1.81
Ratnagiri	88.0	..	79	..	1.0	+2.75
Marmugao	90.0	..	82	0.45	3.24	—0.88
Karwar	83.0	0.0	83	..	0.24	+0.35
DECCAN INCLUDING HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.4	63.8	62	0.03	0.62	+4.19
Ahmednagar	73.0	61.0	94	1.03	4.6	+3.87
Poona	77.8	66.1	90	0.62	4.15	0
Sholapur	87.6	70.7	84	..	0.66	+0.66
Bijapur	80.8	70.0	92	0.04	0.16	+1.16
Belgaum	80.8	68.8	92	0.15	2.14	+2.70
Aurangabad	71.5	58.8	96	1.51	4.04	+3.40
Nizamabad (Indor	84.0	0.0	78	0.39	0.39	—0.70
Hyderabad	84.2	64.1	83	..	0.61	—0.03
MADRAS AND COAST—						
Mangalore	85.2	74.1	87	0.43	1.16	+0.68
Calicut	87.8	73.8	86	0.04	0.58	—0.56
Cocanada	89.2	74.5	83	0.89	2.18	+0.36
Colombo	88.3	74.9	87	0.09	2.0	+2.65
MADRAS INCLUDING RAYALASEEMA AND NEIGHBOURING—						
Madras	85	75.8	92	0.10	5.85	+2.65
Nellore	87.8	0.2	79	0.06	1.13	+1.74
Cuddapah	95.6	73.4	95	1.55	1.55	+2.80
Kurnool	90.8	0.0	92	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Anantapur	88.5	66.8	92	0.48	0.48	+0.70
Coimbatore	86.7	0.2	78	0.19	0.80	—0.27
Trichinopoly	88.9	0.0	94	0.93	4.68	+3.91
Negapatam	79.8	0.0	90	0.20	4.08	—1..

A Calcutta message of November 7, says:—In answer to Sir Surendranath Banerjee's appeal for funds for North Bengal flood relief, Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, on behalf of his colleagues and himself, who are trustees of the Sir Ratan Tata Charities, has sent him Rs. 5,000.

Swami Vidyanand, M.L.C. wires from Muzaffarpur:

Yesterday (November 6) the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Purnea, with many local officials, raided the "Kisan Samachar" office, on the authority of a search warrant, issued by the Magistrate, Purnea, and seized about 15 pamphlets, including the account books.

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda has donated a sum of Rs. 6,000 towards the Shahu Chhatrapati Memorial Fund started to perpetuate the memory of the late Maharaja of Kolhapur, Sir Shahu Chhatrapati. (A. P.).

A Madras message of November 6th says:—Several members of a gang of known depredators who had been carrying on house-breaking and theft in various parts of the city have been rounded up by the police recently and taken to custody. (A. P.).

A Travancore message says Dr. Rabindranath Tagore will reach Trivandrum this week, and spend some days as the guest of the Maharaja of Travancore. (A. P.).

An Amritsar message of November 7, says:—100 Akalis arrested on the 6th were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The arrests to-day at Guru-ka-bagh totalled 100.

"H. & B." English Motor Bulb Horns.

Single Twist Bugle Horn
Has 4 ins. Round bell. Length overall 20 ins. Well made. Horn Marked cheap.
No. 1081-A, Brass Rs. 14-0 each.
No. 1081-B. Nickel Rs. 16-8 each.
The Advance Motor Co.,
Accessory Specialists.
Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams)

Liverpool, Nov. 7th

	Sales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	-
" Sales of East Indian	1,000
" Imports	-
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—	
Mid, Americans Spot Quiet	..
Egyptian F. G. F. sport	15 04
Moderate request	
New York, 11 a.m. Sales	18 25
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Jan.	..
Mar.	..
May.	..
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan.	..
Mar.	..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 7th.

Months.	To-day's price.
November	14 56·12
December	14 37· 3
January	14 20·12
February	14 03·11
March	13 89·11
April	13 79·11
May	13 69·11
June	13 58·10
July	13 48·10
August	13 24·10
September	12 89· 9
Oct.	12 64· 9

Tone :—steady.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 7th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months.	To-day's Price
Nov.	14 48.4
Dec.	..
Jan.	14 14·6
Feb.	..
Mar.	13 84·6
April	..
May	13 63·5
June	..
July	13 42·4
Aug	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	12 64·9
Egyptians Jan.	17 70·10
March.	17 85·10
May	18 05.10

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 7th

M. G. Bengal	Good	-	8 05
" "	Fully Good	-	8 45
" "	Fine	-	8 85
Bhownagar	No. 1 Oomra, Good	-	10 50
" "	Fully Good	-	10 90
" "	Fine	-	11 30
M. G. Broach	Good	-	12 35
" "	Fully Good	-	12 75
" "	Fine	-	13 15
M. G. Scinde	Good	-	7 95
" "	Fully Good	-	8 35
" "	Fine	-	8 75

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 7th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Nov.	17 35·5
Dec.	17 50·5
Jan.	17 65·5
February	17 7·5
March	17 80·5
April	17 90·5
May	17 95 unchd.
June	18 05 "
July	18 10 "

Manchester:—Market extensive cloth enquiry' Yarns :—Steady.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 7th.

	To-days Prices.
Futures at New York. Dec.	-
Jan.	-
Mar.	..
May.	..

Liverpool, Nov. 7th.

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool	Jan.	14 20+12
	Mar	13 89+11
	May	13 69+ 9
	July	13 48+10

London, Nov. 7th

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 23/32 Steady.
Bar Gold	£ 4/12/6 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot	38 7/8 Quiet.
Exchange on Belgium	71,23
" " Athens	25,00)
Cuban Sugar Oct,-Dec. Nominal	19

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 7th.

Rentes 3 per cent	58 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	33 7/8
" 2 months hence	33 7/16

China selling:—India bought and sold,

Discount Bank of England Rate	2
3 per cent. since 17th July 1922.	
Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
" 7 day market loans	1 1/2

% since 17th July 1922.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 7th

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa fe—62 1/2 lbs Nov.-Dec.	49
Barletta Russo—62 1/2 lbs Nov.- Dec.	47/3
Australian Feb-Mar. Value	50
Karachi Barley Nov-Dec	33/6
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. Nov.-Dec. Sellers	51/6

Tone of Wheat—Easier.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 17 7/8
Hongkong	117 1/2
National	42 1/2
P. and O. Banking Corporation	14
Eastern Bank	5 1/4

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore real Bold Nov-Dec. Firm	£ 17 1 2
LINSEED, Argentine Nov.-Dec. Nominal	£ 16 1/2
" Jan.-Feb. Paid	15 1/8

TONE:—Weak on increased crop estimate to 1,750,000 Tons.

RAPESEED Brown Cawnpore per ton Oct-Nov,	£ 15 3/8
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec-Jan. Quoted.	£ 8 1/8
TORIA RAPESEED:—Nov.-Dec. Sellers	£ 18 1/4

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£ 88
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 63 1/2
Copper Braziers	£ 82
Yellow Metal	8
Hard Spelter	28 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	17 1/4

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans 4%1960/90	83 2/4+1/8
Victory Bonds 4 %—	88 1/8
War loan 5% 1929/47	98 11/16+1/4
Consols 2 1/2 %	56 7/8+3/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37 Unchged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	65 "
Govt. Securities 3%	55 "
7 per cent. Indian Loan	£ 110

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Dec.-Jan.	18 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov.	1 3 4

Tone:—Quiet.

Freight of Coal—Cardiff to Bombay	17/6

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov-Dec. Sellers	19 1/2
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Jan-Mar. Sellers	19/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Nov-Dec, Sellers	19 7
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Nov-Dec. Sellers	19/7

Tone:—Dull.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Corrospondents.)

Nov. 8.

The New York and New Orleans markets were closed yesterday. In Liverpool 12 points are reported higher. The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April/May at Rs. 479½. At the opening of the market Offices and Japanese Houses were buyers which caused the prices to advance to Rs. 485. Soon the market eased to Rs. 482½ on profit taking. Again on buying by Japan Houses and Offices the market improved to Rs. 485½ and after meagre fluctuation the rate at 4 p.m. remained Rs. 484. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 483½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 485 and closed at Rs. 484½. Fine M. G. Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 432 and fluctuated within a range of a rupee and a half the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 431½. While Oomra March opened at Rs. 434½ and steadily advanced to Rs. 437 on Japan Houses and Offices buying and after same fluctuations the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 434. F. G. M. G. Bengal December/January was Rs. 350 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain steady yesterday. Exporters and local millwalas were chief buyers, and about 8,000 Rs. are reported to have been sold.

Bombay, Nov. 8.

New York and New Orleans Markets are closed to-day and on 30th Nov.

The Census Bureau Report of cotton ginned to the 31st October will be issued to-day at 10 a.m. (American time).

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Nov. 8th

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	Apl./May.	-	484 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	-	348
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan	-	432 1/2
Fine Oomra	March.	-	437

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov 8th

			Rs
F. G Broach	April-May	-	484
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	-	351
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan.	-	432
"	March	-	436

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov 8th

Description, Super-fine	F	Good	Good	Fine	
Punjab	-	-	365	350	340
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	415	400	385	-	-
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	445	430	415	-	-
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	430	415	400	-	-
M. G. Broach	-	-	455	445	435
M. G. Southerns	-	-	515	505	495

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 7th Nov 1922

Cotton	3938 Bales.
Wheat	6,604 Cwts.
Linseed	7,890 "
Rape, etc.	334 "
Gingellyseed	980 "
Poppyseed	1225 "
Groundnuts	3752 "
Castorseed	840 "
Rice	1285 "
Myrabolams	332 "
Cottonseed	3270 "
Mowraseed	Nil. "
Gram	1327 "
Jowar	4345 "
Masur	Nil. "
Barley	425
Bajry	549 "
Coal	4266 Tons

2 day's Total

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 8th.

Market Rates

Bank Telegraphic	1-3-21/32
Bank Demand	1-3-11/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1-3-7/8
Fee Demand	435
American Dollars	347
Sovereign Dollars	199
Shanghai	256
Japan	166
Singapore	192 1/2

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Nov. 8th

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

	Bazar Terms. Ready	Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30		52 0 0	1 13 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30		50 0 0	7 12 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangia		61 0 0	7 11 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi		9 12 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore		9 15 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore		10 12 0	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold		12 4 0	12 12 0
Linseed, Brown Thin		12 0 0	12 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15		72 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25		68 0 0	
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50		64 0 0	
Teelseed Black		60 0 0	
Poppyseed, White		13 8 0	14 4 0
Groundnuts		65 0 0	13 0 0
Mowrasee		8 10 0	7 0 0
Barley		33 0 0	
Castorseed		63 0 0	10 12 0
Cottonseed ready delivery.		34 0 0	3 12 0
Forward.		Rs. a. p.	
Wheat. May		7 13 3	
Linseed. May		14 15 6	

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 26/10
Bars Gold forward 26/10.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 26/11.
Bars Silver ready 87/1.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 87/1.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 87.

EXCHANGE.

T C Rate—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 5/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/3 21/32.
On London—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 21/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/3 11/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 7/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/3 23/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/3 3/4.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 455.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 475.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 465.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 166½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 161½.
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 190.
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 256.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 180½.
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 347.
London Gold ready sh. 92-6.
London Silver ready d. 33-14.
London Silver forward d. 33-7.
Tone of Silver—Dull China sold. India bought.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange $. 4.45-5/16.
French Exchange Frcs 69.50.
Swiss Exchange Frcs 24.30.
Belgium Exchange Frcs 75.50.
Italian Exchange Liras 108.00.
German Exchange Mrks 38000.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Pape Rs. Rs. 588.
5 per cent War Loan 83/8.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923 100/2.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101/2.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 101.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 104/4.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 66.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 66.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 66.

SHARES.

Market closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

BANKS.

Imperial 1325, India 99n, Central 33/8xd, Tata Bank 15n and Eastern 74.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2500xdn, Alliance 275n, Apollo 60, Birla Mills 62/8, By. Cotton 915, By. Dyeing 1205, Bradbury 1075, Century 592/8, Cent. India 3480, Colaba Land 1860, Coorla 245n, Crescent 413-12, Edw. Sassoon 395 Elphiston 122/8, Fazulbhoy 1210, Gokak 226/4, Ind. Bleaching 210, Ind. Malwa 557/8, Jamshed Mfg. 325, Kastoorchand 770, Khatao 460, Kohinoor 1690, Luxmi Cotton 4850n, Madhavrao Sco. 220, Madhowji 350 Mathuradas 700, M. Petiti 4250n, Meyer Sassoon 250, Morarji 5650xd, New Great 582/8, New City 560, Pabani 670, Pearls 862/8, Phoenix 750, Shapurji 198/4, Simplex 532/8, Standard 2175xd, Swan 950, Swadeshi 3455xd, Tata Mill 960 and Vishnu Cotton 1990n.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 390, B. Burma 450, B. Burma N. I. 136/4 pr. Bt. Burma Pet 7/4 B. Tramway 103/12, B. Flour 1500, B. Steam 165 Bundi Cement 33/8xd, Ind. Cement 245, Katni Ord. 925, Katni Defd. 1125, New India 16/8, Tata Iron Ord. 38/12xd, Tata Iron Defd. 127/8, Tata Hydro 750, Tata Oil 27/8 and Scindia Steam 7/2.

SHARE BAZAR.

Nov. 8.

Delivery against November Vaida.

About 15,965 Shares were tendered against sales for November Vaida.

Indore Malva 189; Colaba Land 28; Crescent 530; Kohinoor 491; Nagpore 170; New Great 920; Pearl 582; Phoneix 121; Bombay Cotton 29; Bombay Dyeing 287; Broach 7455; Simplex 890; Swan 9; Swadesh 84; Century 213;; Alcock 68; Indian Cement 67; Katni Cement 120; Tata Deferred 636; Tata Ordinary 495; Bundi 300; Bombay Burma 49; Bombay Steamer 78; Trams 2015; Indian Bleaching 135; Tata Hydraulic 2; Total 15,963.

The Market was steady.

Kohinoor :—Opened at Rs. 1,630, went upto Rs. 1,720, closed at Rs. 1,690.

Simplex :—Steady. Opened at Rs. 527, closed at Rs. 535.

Nagpore :—Opened at Rs. 3,390, closed at Rs. 3,485.

Swadesh :—Opened at Rs. 3,350, closed at Rs. 3,475.

Broach :—Opened at Rs. 191-4-0, closed at Rs. 205.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

Jute shares had an excited market all day with sharp rise. In fabrics buying had been general, many 100 rupee stocks being dealt in. Chief interest among speculative stocks was centred in Clives and Reliances. Former had substantial rise being quoted up to Rs. 34/14 and Reliances were done up to Rs. 45-2. All other jute stocks had to be marked up. In some cases very appreciably. Best features appeared to be in Anglo-India, Auckland, Barnagore, Budge Budge, Cheviot, Kamarhatty, Kanknarrah, Lansdowne and New Central. Close was rather below top but undertone appeared firm. Cotton shares were neglected, but prices remained steady. Talchers were inquired for in coal section. Demand for Bhalgoras was still unsatisfied. Karanpura had buyers but there was no scrip offering. Burrakurs were subdued with buyers at Rs. 32/12. Miscellaneous shares did not account for much business but inquiry was not for Indian wood products. Britannia Biscuits and British Ceylon Corporation. Marshalls were asked for C. P. Cements were all sellers. Indian Iron and Steel had buyers at Rs. 51. Imperial banks had a rather easier tendency. The following were the closing quotations :—

Government securities :—3½ per cent Government paper 58 s 1 5 per cent. war loan 1929-47 83/10, 5 1/2 per cent war bonds 1928 101/8 s 1 6 per cent bonds 1926 100-12, per cent bonds 1930 101 s 6. 6 per cent bonds 1931 101, 6 per cent U. P. Bonds 1926 41 par.

Bank :—Imperial Bank fully paid 1352.

Cotton :—Dunbar 302, Kesoram 10-12.

Jute :—Anglo-India 340 cd, Auckland 155, Barnagora 116, Belvedere 382, Birla 7/4, Budge Budge 445, Caledonian 460 s i. Cheviot 190, Clive 34/4 do 6 per cent preferred 85, Dalhousie 340, Empire 47/8, Fort Gloster 730, Howrah 43/6, Kanknarrah 430, Kinnison 860, Lansdowne 275, Lawrence 415, New Central 525, Northbrook 57, Reliance 45/2, Waverly 9/14.

Coal :—Bhalgora 12/4, Century 3/2 Pench River 10/4, North Laikuih 6-1 Raneegunge 55/10, Talcher 8/12 Union 9-4.

Miscellaneous :—Kangra Valley Slate 125 xd s 1, Bengal lead 3/13, B I Corporation ordy 9/2, do defd 19/4 do pref. 108, Burma Finance and Mining 3/8 Indo Burma Tin 3/10 s 1, Maison Alice 2/4, Rajshahi Tannery 3/14.

Tea :—Bishnauth 17/12, Chamong 77 Eas India 82, Gillo pref 80, Hasimara 50/12, Khaiinagger and Koreel 80.

CALCUTTA SHARE BAZAR.

Calcutta, Nov. 7, 1922.

JUTE MILL SHARES.

Anglo India	379		
Albion	..	Delta	-
Empire	..	Northbrook	-
Orient	..	Naihati	-
Oakland	..	National	-
Alliance	480	New Central	-
Craig	..	Bajbaj	445
Clive	34/4	Barnagor	..
Kankanhara	..	Bali	..
Kinishun	..	Belvedier	-
Caledonian	..	Union	-
Kelvin	-	Reliance	42/8
Kamarati	..	Lansdowne	..
Keshavram	10/8	Lorence	..
Kantan	..	Lathian	..
Khardah	..	Wuliam	..
Gloster	..	Waverly	..
Gondalpara	..	Century	..
Goripur	..	Standard	..
Dalhousie	340	Howrah	43/8
Danbar	304	Hooghly	..

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay Nov. 7th.

	Rs	a.	p
Khaddi :—			
Textile	1	2	0
E. D. Sassoon	1	1	3
Tata	..	..	..
Elphinstone	1	1	0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches :—			
Rachael per lb	-	-	-
Standard per lb	1	8	6
Century per lb	1	9	6
Hindustan per lb	1	10	0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	10	0
Textile per lb.	1	9	6
Phoenix	1	8	6
Pearl	1	9	0
Manekji (Gan mukh)	1	7	6
Elphinstone (Batti)	1	10	0
Jacob (Four minars)	1	9	6
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 4202/4203 :—			
Rachael per lb - - -	1	9	6
Swan Finlay per lb - - -	1	9	0
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	9	6
Longcloth X quality :—			
Rachael per lb. - - -	1	9	9
Fazulbhai per lb. - - -	1	10	9
Kohinoor per lb - - ..	1	10	0
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40 inches :—			
Textile (Hand) per lb. - -	1	8	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb. - -	1	8	6
Century (Bugle) per lb. - -	-	-	-
Zenith (Drum) per lb - -	1	7	0
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb. ..	0	0	0
Jacob Rajhumol per lb. ..	1	8	0
Sakta :—			
Century per lb - - -	1	7	9
Spring (Merchant) per lb. - -	1	9	3
Grey Drill, Century Mill :—			
No. 1125 per piece	13	4	0
No. 1254 per piece - - -	14	4	0
Dhooties :—7, 8 and 9 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. - -	1	11	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb. - -	1	10	0
Dhooties :—10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. - -	1	12	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb. - -	1	11	0
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills :—			
Standard per piece - - -	6	14	0
Phoenix per piece - - -	6	14	0
Swan Finlay per piece - -	6	12	0
Hindustan per lb.	7	1	0
Check 5½ lbs. Grey Drills :—			
Textile per piece - - -	7	4	9
Pearl per piece - - -	7	6	9
Bleached Check :—			
Textile per piece - - -	-	-	-
Kastorchand per piece - -	8	12	0
Bombay United per piece - -	8	6	0
Black Check 5 lbs :—			
Textile per piece - - -	9	10	0
Spring per piece - - -	8	10	0
E. D. Rachal - - -	8	2	0

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

The Directors' Report for the half year ending 30th June, 1922, says :—The Net Profit of the Bank for the past Half-Year, after providing for all Bad and Doubtful Debts, Rebate on Bills, etc. shows Yen 14,902,649.04 inclusive of Yen 4,847,143 brought forward from last Account.

The Directors propose that Yen 4,000,000 be added to the Reserve Fund, and recommend a Divided at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, which will absorb Yen 6,000,000. The Balance, Yen 4,902,694 will be carried forward to the credit of next Account.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Nov 6.

Name.	Paid up amount.	Face Value.	Div. paid.	Last Div.	Quotations. to buy.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs
Alahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	9%	320
Alliance	100	100	Jan-Aug.	7%	290
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	7%	73
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	10%	1325
" Contributary	122		"	10	330
India	50	100	Jan-July	7%	99
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	7%	33/8xd
Tata Bank	22 1/2	75	"	as. 8	15n.
Chartered Bank	£.5	£.5	Apr-Oct.	13/3	£ 17
Eastern	£.5	£.10	"	5	74
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	S 125	S 125	"	£ 3	£ 115
Mercantile Bank of India	A £ 12	1/2	"	16%	£ 27/12

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Pratnji	500	500	Feb.-Oct.	11 1/2%	635xd
Amritsar Patty	100	100	"	8 1/4%	108
Central Provinces	100	100	"	6%	88 xd
Chaparmukh Silghat	100	100	"	2%	55
Dond-Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	2 1/2%	65
Khulna.					
Bagirhat.	100	100	"	4%	108
Larkhana	100	100	"	4%	62
Mandhra Bhoa	90	100	Feb-Aug.	4 7/8%	63xd
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	2 1/2	69
Sara Sirajgunj	130	100	Mar-Sept.	1 1/4%	65
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	5%	78 xd
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul-Jan.	8 1/2%	115
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	"	870
Upper Sinda Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	-	85

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	18	18	July	3/10	33/8xd
Bamankua	5	-	-	-	4
Central mining	10	-	-	22 1/2%	24
Indian Cement ord.	250	250	-	20	245
Katal Cement ord.	100	100	"	20	225
" Defd	40	40	"	184 10	1125
Jevrajpur	19	10	"	4-2-4	27/8

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs			Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advances	500	500	Apr-Oct.	159	2500xdn.
Allianoe. cotton	100	100	"	40	275
Appollo	50	50	Feb.-Jan.	8	60
Birla mills	100	100	Apl.-Sept.	8	62/8
By. Cotton	500	500	Sept.-Dec.	100	915
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-Apl.	72/8	1205
Bradbury	250	250	June,-Nov.	100	1075
Bombay Industrial	100	100	"	18	75
Century	100	100	Apl.-Sept.	40	592/8
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	328	3480
Colaba Land	700	700	March	95	1860
Coorla	100	100	June-Dec.	88	245n.
Crescent	100	100	Mar-Sep.	58	413/12
Currimbhoy	350	250	"	110	-
David	250	250	Apl.Sep.	65	-
Dawn	250	250	Mar-Apl	80	1100
E. D. Sassoon United	11/2	10	Sept.	as.8	4
Edward Sassoon,	200	200	Mar-Aug	25	395
Elphinston	100	100	June	25	122/8
Fazulbhoy	250	250	"	150	1210
Framji Petit	1000	1000	Mar,Sept	125	2100
Globe	100	100	"	85	180
Gokak	100	100	"	15	226/4
Indian Bleaching	100	100	May	10	210
Indore Malwa	100	100	Aug-Feb.	55	557/8
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	May-Oct.	60	325
Kastoorchand	500	500	July-Dec.	59	770
Khatao	100	100	Apl.-Nov.	85	480
Kilachand mill's	25	25	Aug.-Jan.	11/2	14/12
Kohinoor	500	500	Mar.-Aug.	72/8	1690
Laxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Apl.Oct.	208	4850n.
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100	"	28	220
Madhowji	100	100	July-Dec.	28	340n.
Mathuradas	500	500	May..Nov,	50	700
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	400	4250n.
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar.-Aug.	15	250
Morarji	1000	1000	Apr,-Nov,	40	5650xd
New Great	200	200	Mar.-Sep,	25	582/8
New City	102	100	"	35	560
Paban	250	250	"	90	86 1/8
Pearls	250	250	July-Dec.	90	740
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Aug.	100	12'8
Premier	100	100	May	100	217/8
Planet	109	109	Dec.-Aug.	18	195
Presidency Mills Sassoon	125	125	Aug.-Jan.	28	130
Cotton	100	100	Apr.-Aug.	15	196/4
Shapurji	102	101	Aug.-Sept.	320	1450n.
Sholapur	2000	1000	Apr-Oct.	1808	350
Simplex	250	250	Jan.-Dec,	70	532/8
Standard	500	500	Apr.-Sept,	130	2175xdn
Swan	250	250	Mar.-Aug,	152	950
Swadeshi	500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	3455xd
Tata Mill	500	500	May.-Oct.	69	980
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Apr.-Oct.	100	1990n.

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electicy	188	100	"	5 %	105
Andhra Valey	1200	1000	"	2	725
Bombay Electric Supply Tramway	52	52	"	5	103/12
Tata Hydro	1622	1022	Jan.	38	750

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	102	123	"	50	390
B. Burma T. Corpo	125	125	"	25	450
B. Burma N.I.	50	125	"	18	126/4pr
By. Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug.	15 %	1500
Bi. Burma Pet	8	£.	„Mar-Oct.as 3.		7/4
By. Steam	250	250	Oct. Rs. 41/2p/c.		165
Kemp & Co.	200		July.	26	148
Marcka	200		July	26	62
New India Insur.	25	250	"	"	18/8
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April	80%	350
Phillips	48		July	10%	42
Port Canning	1000		Sept.	5 p/c.	600xd
Scindia Steam	30	30	"	"	7/2
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	4 %	38/12xd
Defd	30	30	Sept.	20%	127/8
N. Ord.	75	75	"	"	-
N. De.	400	400	"	"	-
Tata Oil.	199	199	199	"	27/8

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 2.

S S Himalaya Maru, Matsuzaki, Kobe.
S S Barpeta, Harley, Busreh.
S S Kandahar, Abby, Leeth.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

S S Bahrein, Voller, Aden and Swakim.
S S Marienfels, Volkmann, Hamburg via Karachi.
S S Bankura, Robinson, Busreh.
S S Santhia, Warrington, Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Sultania for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Ahmedi for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Barpeta for Persian Gulf.

S S Himalaya Maru :—The O S K steamer Himalaya Maru, 9883 tons, Captain G Matsezaki, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Barpeta :—The B I S N Co's steamer Barpeta, 1877 tons, Captain G J Harley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Marienfels :—The W and A Grahams Co's steamer Marienfels, 4679 tons, Captain Volkmann, will sail to-day from harbour for Hamburg via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Kandahar :—The steamer Kandahar, 4153 tons, Captain H J Abby, arrived in harbour yesterday from Leeth, with a general cargo.

S S Bahrein :—The T M Co's steamer Bahrein, 1463 tons, Captain R C Voller, will sail to-day from harbour for Aden and Ewakim, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bankura :—The B I S N Co's steamer Bankura, 1905 tons, Captain T A Robinson, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Santhia :—The B I S N Co's steamer Santhia, 3353 tons, Captain A F G Warrington, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday November, 8, 1922.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.	Steamers	Tons.	Destinations.	Date	Agent.
1	Will Casino	3354	Madras	18-11	J. F. & Co.
2	Morea	5962	London	18-

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

1st L. L. B. and B. A. Pass Examination results. University Hall, 1 p.m.

The Colaba Land & Mill Co., (Ltd.)) Extraordinary general meeting, 42-48 Churchgate Street, 4-15 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-0 p.m. (Speeches on the present situation and the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee's report.).

FRIDAY, November 12.

Annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee (newly elected), Krishna Building, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

S. S. "Malwa", with mails of the 26th ultimo, expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 11.

The S. S. "Mantua", with the English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. (VICTORIA TERMINUS)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 20
Poona Mail	11 40	14 45
Intor & Ord. Poona Express	12 15	14 10
Poona Express	19 50	7 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 15

B. B. & C. I. (COLABA.)

	Arr. H. M	Dep H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	13 35	16 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 25
Delhi Express	6 30	20 55
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Fast Passenger	21 40	7 5

RED CROSS WEEK.

Mile of Rupees 1,660ft.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The mail steamer Kaisar-i-Hind has on board the outward mails of the 2nd instant arrived at Port Said on Wednesday the 8th instant.

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

The Military Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Rifles Regiment A.F. (India) will play at the P. V. Mary Gymkhana to-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT BANDRA.

The Imperial Band will play the following programme of music at the Bandra Lands End on Sunday the 12th instant commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) under the direction of Mr. Freitas, Bandmaster.

MAJOR FERNANDES' CANDIDATURE.

Major C. Fernandes M.D., M.S., M.L.C., is a candidate for election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation from Girgaum 'D' Ward.

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The general out-patient department is opened at the Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Poibawdi, Parel. Poor patients will be treated every day from 7 to 8-30 a.m. free of charge.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

A special general meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held at Graham's Building at 12 noon on Wednesday to reconsider the rules of the Association.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Friday the 10th instant in the Congress Office at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

'F' WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Nominations are hereby invited for the election of delegates to the ensuing Gaya Congress from the 'F' Ward Nominations, duly proposed and seconded, will be received at the office of the Committee up to the 18th instant.

WEST MATUNGA-MAHIM C. C.

The following office-bearers have been elected for the current year.

President—J. J. Buch (Lalit).

Vice-Presidents—Damodardas Harklas and R. N. Mehta.

Secretaries—J. R. Deo and Gulabshankar A. Dholakia

Treasurer—Markandrai S. Desai.

Members:—

1 Shrimati Mangalaben Dalpatram Raval.
2 Sayad Qurisi.
3 I. S. Patel
4 Shrimati Lilavati Varma
5 C. J. Someji
6 Champavatiben Chouthani
7 Krishnalal Varma
8 Mahamad Shami.
9 C. T. Shah
10 Harjivandas Gordhandas
11 Khandubhai K. Desai
12 Purshotam Jetharam.
13 Jamnadas C. Errunza.
14 Dalpatram Raval.

KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTOR CAR.

Sanna Siba, a Surti, was crossing the Queen's Road on Tuesday at 6-45 p.m. when he was knocked down by a motor car. The car did not stop and nobody took its number. The injured man is detained for treatment in the J. J. Hospital.

CAR DAMAGED BY BLASTING OPERATIONS.

On Tuesday at 2 p.m. some blasting operations were carried on at Bhandarwada Hill when a stone weighing about 26 seers flew across Reay Road and struck the motor car No. 7128 belonging to Jehangir Ardeshir standing in the gate-way of his compound. The body of the car was damaged beyond all repairs.

REPORTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Babu Babaji, a peon in the A. C. R. E. Office, Marine Lines, reports to the police that on Tuesday at 1 p.m. he cashed a cheque for Rs. 1,900 at the Imperial Bank. He rolled the notes and put them under his arm. At Esplanade Road, a Hindu snatched the bundle of notes and ran away. Babu says he did not raise an alarm as he was confused.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Tarona will be closed at the General Post Office at noon on Wednesday the 15th instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

INTENSIVE KHADI PROPAGANDA.

The following workers hawked Khadi on Wednesday at Lamington Road:—Messrs. Bapasola, Sadanand, Salukere, Shrinivas Rao, Mallapur, Padhidri, Kothary, Nadkarni, Sathe and Bharucha.

This evening they will hawk Khadi at the Marwadi Vidyalaya; on Saturday evening at Chaupatti, and on Sunday morning in the Girgaum Ward.

Will other workers kindly cooperate in hawking Khadi in other Wards and communicate their intention and suggestions to Mr. B. F. Bharucha, Tardeo?

COUNCIL OF STATE BYE-ELECTION.

Under sub-rule (1) of rule 24 of the Council of State Electoral Rules, the Governor-General has, by notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, called upon the Sind Muhammadan constituency to elect on or before the 21st December 1922, a person for the purposes of filling the vacancy caused in the said Council of State by reason of the resignation of the Hon. Mr. G. M. Bhurgri.

The Local Government is pleased to fix Tuesday, 21st November, 12 noon for the Nomination of candidates and Wednesday, 20th December for voting. The voting will take place at the Commissioner's office, Karachi.

ARMISTICE DAY.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Government of Bombay:—

His Majesty the King-Emperor has this year again expressed a wish that throughout the Empire the fourth anniversary of the Armistice should be marked by a momentary pause for reverent remembrance of the glorious dead, to take place at 11 a.m. railway time on the 11th November.

In order that all should be enabled to observe simultaneously this moment of solemn silence, the following arrangements have been made in Bombay City. At 11 a.m. Railway time guns will be fired at Colaba, near the Gymkhana ground and near Grant Road Station. For the North of the Island certain Mills will be asked to blow a prolonged blast on their syrens. On the tramway system Cars will be stopped. On these signals it is hoped that all locomotion, and movement in streets, in factories, schools and offices, will instantly cease and remain suspended for the space of two minutes.

As on the last occasion, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay confidently appeals to all organisations controlling labour and shipping to give wide publicity to His Majesty's wish and to assist in making impressive this reverent acknowledgment of our debt to the fallen.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

COOPERATIVE URBAN SOCIETIES IN BOMBAY.

The meeting of the representatives of the bigger Urban Societies in the Bombay City for the consideration of some important questions affecting Urban Societies held on Monday the 6th instant has been adjourned today (Thursday) at 6 p.m. at the Institute Office, Sardar Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Representatives of Urban Societies and all other interested in the questions are requested to attend.

WEST MATUNGA-MAHIM C. C.

Under the joint auspices of 'G' Ward District Congress Committee and West Matunga-Mahim Taluka Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held at Matunga (B. B. C. I.) near Dalamia Building to-day at 9 p.m. when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Khadilkar and others will speak on "The present situation and the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee Report".

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ending 4th instant, the total mortality 811 was 73 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 35.13. These figures compare favourably with those for the 44th week of 1921 when the mortality was 849 and death-rate 45.07, and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium (1917-1921) when the average mortality, was 884 and death-rate 46.93.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 10 and that from the diseases of the Respiratory System 280 as against 4 and 244 respectively in the preceding week. No notification of Influenzal Pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths 182 were among infants under one year of age; 35 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the city.

Cholera caused 1 attack and no death; Smallpox was absent during the week; Plague caused 1 attack and no death.

The number of live-births registered during the week was 417 as against 472 in the 44th week of the last year and 470 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1917-1921)

PARSI WAR MEMORIAL.

SATURDAY'S MEETING.

The Rathestar Mandal of late is doing invaluable service to the Parsi community by directing its energies to the deliberations and enlightenment of various questions that agitate the mind of the community. Its latest undertaking of commemorating the services of those valiant Parsis who took part in the great War and gave their lives, by raising a memorial of a permanent character is worthy of all support, which will undoubtedly serve to show, both to the present and future generations, the unique service their co-religionists did for the Empire in its hour of dire need. The Parsi community gives unstinted support to deserving institutions and projects—but it is also the fact that if schemes, however beneficial they may be, are not sufficiently advertised and made widely known they fail to evoke sympathy from the bulk of the members of the community. Obviously there are manifold advantages of raising a suitable memorial. At a public meeting which comes off next Saturday at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, a committee is to be appointed to consider suitable steps. It is to be hoped handsome donations will pour in to swell the Fund started for that purpose. Let the community prove, by contributing a decent sum, that it recalls with pride and appreciates the noble self-sacrifice of a number of its members, that they cherish, with feelings of reverence and gratitude, the memory of the latter who did not die in vain but left behind them a living monument of enduring fame.

"PRESENT SITUATION."

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m., when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. Khadilkar, Moazamali and Bharucha will speak on the present situation and the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee's report.

BENGAL FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

We have received the following amounts:

	Rs. a.
Mr. Dwarkanath V. Rajyadhya	10 0
Mr. Kalyanji Mavji	101 0
Bai Devoore, widow of Maganlal Dalpatram	50 0
Bai Mena	50 0
Mr. Manilal Chunilal	25 0
Mr. B B Patel	15 0
Mr. G. R. Khairaz	20 0
Mr. Maganlal Manekbal Zaveri	101 0
C. D. K.	10 0
Mr. K. N. Mahale	5 0
Mr. M. V. Male	5 0
Mr. Keshavlal O. Joshi	0 0
Soni Popat Mulji	25 0
From a Parsi	10 0
Mrs. Kusum N. Dixit	11 0
Mr. Tulsidas Gulabdas	5 0
THROUGH SYMPATHISERS.	
L. B. R.	1 0
Mr. A. N. Kagal	2 0
Mr. S. S. Nadkarni	1 0
Mr. V. Muthuswami	1 0
Mr. S. G. Kowshik	2 0
Mr. K. Dattatriya Rao	1 0
Mr. K. Krishn Pillai	2 0
One Sympathiser	2 0
Mr. B. Pansikar	1 0
Mr. B. H. Kardile	1 8
Mr. B. K Deshmukh	1 0
Mr. R. V. Menon	1 0
Mr. K. K. Unithani	2 0
Mr. G. V. Bhide.	1 8
Mr. G. S. Nerurkar	1 0
Mr. R. A. Khotlekar	1 0
Mr. Sunderrao Bapuji	1 0
Mr. G. N. Moghe	1 0
Mr. P. A. Matte	1 0
Mr. D. G. Bhagwat	0 8
Mr. D. V. Acharya	1 0
Mr. M. G. Pinto	0 8
Mr. V. K. Hebble	3 0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

Although jute shares opened firm, there was less confidence in the market and a reaction from yesterday's sharp rise brought the prices down all round. Howrahs opened at Rs. 43/4 and closed at Rs. 42. Clives fell from Rs. 33/8 to Rs. 32/12 and Reliances from Rs. 44/8 to Rs. 43/12. A set back was also apparent in such other jute shares business as was put through. Prices after 1 p.m. went all in buyers' favour. Cottons were quiet, best features being Kesorams which were inquired for up to Rs. 11. Dunbars were easier. Pench Valleys and Bhalgoras had best feature in coal section which was generally inactive. Miscellaneous section was dull. There was a good inquiry for Indian wood products up to Rs. 6/12. British India Corporation Ordinary and Marshalls were also in request. Tea shares were again quiet. Imperial banks were dull. The following were closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper 58/3 s. 1., 5 1/2 per cent war bonds 1928 101/8, 6 per cent bonds 1926 100/11 s. 1., do. 1930 100/15 s. 1., 6 per cent 5 1/2 p. bonds 926-41 par s. 1.

Banks:—Calcutta Industrial Bank 8 discount.

Cotton:—Dunbar 298, Kesoram 11/2, New Victoria 8/4.

Jute:—Anglo-India 346 s 1., Auckland 150, Clive 33/4 Craig 8, Dalhousie 335, Fort William 274/8 Howrah 42/2, Kanknarrah 420 s. 1., Kelvin 669/8 s. 1., Lansdowne 278, Lothian 44/4 Union 438/8 Waverly 10/6.

Coal:—Baraboni 14/4, Bhalgora 12/6 Bokaro Ramgur 36/12 Burradhemo 7, Burrakur 33/12 s. 1., Karanpura 40/4, Lakurka 20/4 Panch valley 26 Raneegunge 54/8 Talcher 8-12 Union 9/8.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal pottery 5 Indian Iron and Steel 51 Marshalls India Ltd. 6/8, Peaces slipway 1/8, Russa Engineering 23, B. I. Corporation ordv. 9/2 do. defd. 18/10 Port shipping 19, Cawnpore Sugar 37/4.

Tea:—Estate India 82. Hathikhira 138/8 s. 1., Jutlibari 10/8, Singell 48, Tezpore 8/4.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and eleven sixteenth pence and demand bills one shilling three and twenty-three thirty-two pence.

ASSAULT ON A BOHRA.

Princess Street was the scene of great sensation on Wednesday when at 7-30 a.m. a Bohra gentleman was brutally assaulted by another unknown Bohra who has not been yet arrested. Enquiries showed that Mr. Tyabali Esoofbhai Thanewala residing at Mirza Street went to a chemist's shop, Fidaally Building, at Princess Street to purchase a thermometer. While he was getting out of the shop an unknown Bohra assaulted Tyabali from behind cutting his left ear into two. The injured person was promptly removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital where his condition getting precarious, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, was sent for to record his declaration. The police are in search of the assailant.

In his declaration before the Magistrate Mr. Tyabali said he had given evidence against Mullaji Saheb in the Advocate-General's case and his life was threatened by some Bohras. He had sent a complaint to the Commissioner of Police for protection, but except acknowledgment by a post card nothing further was done.

HIGH COURT.

A SUIT RE TRUST-DEED.

Bonsilal vs. Govindlal and others.

Suit with reference to charitable trusts made by the late Raja Shivlal Motilal.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Prat.)

This was a suit filed by Bansilal, son of the late Shivlal Motilal, for a declaration that the deed creating certain charitable trusts was inoperative.

By the said deed the settlor appointed himself and his grandson, Govindlal, trustees. On the settlor's death Govindlal appointed his brother, Mukundlal, a co-trustee.

Besides Govindlal and Mukundlal the other defendants were the Advocate-General representing the Charity and the other members of the family.

The subject matter of the trust are Port Trust Bonds of the face-value of rupees 10 lakhs, which admittedly belonged to the joint ancestral family property. The deed was executed at Hyderabad on the 20th May 1917.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship in the course of the judgment, said that the first question that arose in the suit was whether the trust was ever perfected, inasmuch as the bonds were not endorsed to the trustees during the lifetime of the settlor. His Lordship observed that Govindlal himself had clearly no authority to endorse the bonds after the death of Motilal. The test of a completed trust was, said his Lordship, that the settlor has divested himself of the ownership of the trust property. The fact that a Power of Attorney was given to Govindlal in order to enable him to endorse the bonds did not perfect the trust. Although mere delivery is sufficient to complete a gift in the case of movable according to the Transfer of Property Act, it would not be so in the case of property like the one in the present case, where it was necessary for the bonds to be endorsed in favour of the trustees before property in the bonds could pass to them.

His Lordship also decided various points of law that arose in the case and came to the conclusion that the trust deed was in operation and ordered the defendants, Govindlal and Mukundlal, to endorse the Bonds to the Receiver appointed in the partition suit, and to deliver the bonds to the said Receiver. The defendants, Govindlal and Mukundlal, were ordered to pay the costs of the plaintiff. The other defendants including the Advocate General to bear their own costs.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CHARGED WITH CRIMINAL BREACH, OF TRUST.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. D. N. D. Khandallawalla, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Kulkarni charged Ishaw Tatoba Savant, an employee in Messrs. Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company, Ltd., with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,787 belonging to the Co-operative Credit Society, started by some of the employees of the Company.

Prosecuting Inspector Barodia conducted the prosecution, while Messrs. Gadkari and Deshpande, pleaders, defended the accused.

The prosecution story was that the accused was entrusted with the management of accounts of the Credit Society which was started by some of the employees of the Company in the year 1918. The funds of the Society increased to Rs. 1,400 in February, 1922 and the accused had in his possession at the time that amount. The accused recovered the amount from the employees of the Company who took loans from him from time to time. As the Society was to be closed the accused was asked in September last to collect all the arrears and settle the accounts. The accused accordingly collected the arrears on the 15th and 16th of September. Since then, the accused had not attended the office and applied for sick-leave, and afterwards forwarded his resignation to the Company. As no satisfactory was rendered, the matter was reported to the police who subsequently arrested the accused.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and said he did not keep the money belonging to the Society with him, but it was kept by Mr. De Souza, the cashier of the Company. On the 28th of September last he was informed that he was wanted by the police, and then he went to Mr. Hogan, the Secretary of the Company. He was not on good terms with Vishawanath Mahatre, an employee of the Company. As he was sick he did not attend the office. He was not in good books of the members of the Society and of Mr. Hogan.

The case was, then, adjourned.

CONVICTED OF GAMBLING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Inspector Gole charged Mansingh Velji and two others with conducting a gambling-den on the 1st instant in Shaikh Memon Street in American futures and another, named Harjiwan, with gambling therein.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted the first and third accused and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 100 each and the second to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

THEFT OF REGISTERED LETTER.

At the Esplande Police Court, on Tuesday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sheikh charged one Hyderkhan Dostmahomed with theft of a registered letter containing Rs. 100.

The prosecution story was that on the 25th ultimo, Shiva Daulat, peon of Messrs. Lund and Blockley, went to the Secretariat Post Office to get the letter registered. While he kept it on the counter the accused picked it up and bolted away. He was immediately chased by the complainant and handed over to the police.

The accused pleaded guilty.

His worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to suffer hard labour for six weeks.

FINED FOR BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Simmons charged Harry C. Main Hall with criminal breach of trust, as a servant, in respect of Rs. 414 belonging to the Advertisers Distributing Syndicate on the 9th October last.

Inspector Finan prosecuted, while the accused was undefended.

The prosecution case was that the accused was a salesman in the firm and obtained an order on the 9th October from a company in Colaba against which he received a cross-cheque for Rs. 414 on the Bank of India and cashed it through the Abdul Raheman Street Branch of the Central Bank of India.

The accused pleaded guilty and admitted having received the cheque from one of the firm's constituents and having misappropriated the amount and was willing to make good the amount to his masters.

His Worship convicted the accused and said that as that was his first offence and as he had made good the amount to the complainant, sentenced him to suffer one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 175, in default to suffer vigorous imprisonment for two months.

A CHAUFFEUR CONVICTED.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Sub-Inspector Sheikh charged Bajirao Ganpatrao, a motor car driver with failing to stop his car after an accident.

The prosecution story was that on the 7th ultimo about 10-0 a.m. one Maruti Balm was going on his cycle from Esplanade Road to Wodehouse Road when the accused came from behind and knocked down the cyclist. The accused then, drove away but his number was taken down by a witness and handover to the police who subsequently traced accused.

The accused said after the accident he looked ck and saw the complainant standing. His master who was then, in the car told him to take im to the Colaba station, which he did.

His worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 25.

CHARGED OF MURDER.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Inspector Hurst charged (1) Moses John Kalsekar and (2) Samuel David Salve, with committing the murder of one Madhookar on the night of the 8th August last.

Prosecuting Inspector Barodia appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. A. T. Janai, pleader, defended accused No. 1.

The prosecution case was that the deceased Madhookar was the boarder of the accused No. 1 who was living on the third floor of the Improvement Trust Chawl No. 6 in Jail Street. Accused No. 1 suspected the deceased to be in criminal intimacy with his wife. On the 8th of August last about midnight, accused No. 1 woke up the deceased and questioned him about the matter, when he said that it was all false. The deceased, then, ran towards the other side of the chawl and both the accused followed him. It was alleged, accused No. 1 with the help of the accused No. 2 threw the deceased down from the third floor. He was taken to the hospital where after some days he died.

After hearing the prosecution evidence, his Worship discharged accused No. 2 as there was no evidence against him. His Worship after taking into consideration the medical evidence charged accused No. 1 with causing grievous hurt, to which he pleaded not guilty.

The defence of the accused was that he collected some neighbours in whose presence he questioned the deceased about his misbehaviour. Thereupon, he (the deceased) ran away towards the other side of the chawl and threw himself down.

His Worship, on the evidence, ordered the accused to be discharged.

SMALL CAUSES COURTS.

NEW SCALE OF FEES.

A Bombay Government Gazette extraordinary says.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 75 of the Presidency Small Causes Courts Act, 1882 (XV of 1822), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Judicial Department, No. 5049, dated the 15th August 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to vary:

1. The amount of fee payable, under section 6 of the Act, on plaints and applications under section 41 as follows, namely:—

(a) when the amount or value of the subject matter does not exceed wo hundred rupees sum of annas 1½ in the rupee on such amount value;

(b) when the amount or value of subject-matter exceeds two hundred rupees but does not exceed five hundred rupees—the sum of fifteen rupees ten annas and two annas in the rupee on the excess of such amount or value over five hundred rupees.

(c) when the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds five hundred rupees—the sum fifty-three rupees two annas and one anna the rupee on the excess of such amount or value over five hudred rupees.

2. The amount of the fees for summonses yable under section 72 of the said Act as llows, namely:—

Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
0	20	0 2 0
20	50	0 4 0
50	100	0 8 0
100	200	1 0 0
200	300	1 0 0

In any suit or proceeding in which the mount or value of the subject-matter exceeds Rs. 300—the fees specified in he third column the Fourth Schedule to the said Act.

The revised scale of fees shall come into rce on and from the 13th November 1922.

FOUND DEAD BETWEEN RAILS.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest Tuesday touching the death of an unknown Mohmedan woman (25) who was found dead tween the rails of the down line at Bellasis bridge on Monday morning.

Medical evidence showed that the body was in an advanced state of decomposition. The death must have occurred at least three days ago. The left arm and right leg had been separated from the body. It was not possible to say whether the injuries had occurred before or after death, but if before the death, they were sufficient to cause death.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

RUN OVER BY A LORRY.

Mr. A. R. King, Corenor, held an inquest Tuesday touching the death of Keru (14) Hindu lad who met with death in a motor accident.,

The evidence showed that on Monday afternoon at 2 p. m. a motor lorry was going from east to west and a motor car came from the opposite side and collided with the lorry. The car had passengers who were thrown out, one of them was the deceased. A wheel of motor lorry passed over him. The car was driven very fast.

Mahadev Raoji, another witness said that the lorry was driven slowly but the car was moving fast and going on a zig-zag way. The radiator of the car struck the lorry and the passengers were thrown out. The deceased was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries sustained by his having been run over by the lorry under which he was thrown on collision occurring between it and the motor which was driven in a rash and negligent manner by Keshav Ramji who had no license drive a car.

DEATH CAUSED BY BURNS.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Wednesday touching the death of Shantabai (5) who died as a result of burns sustained by her clothes catching fire in a "poojah" ceremony. The evidence showed that on Saturday last at 3 p.m. a "poojah" ceremony was being performed at Tarwadi when a number of children were playing around the fire. Shantabai's clothes caught fire and she was burnt about her body. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital by her father where her injuries were dressed. The father was advised to leave her in the hospital, but he refused to do so and Shantabai died on Tuesday.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency received His Highness the Moharao of Cutch at Government House Ganeshkhind, on Tuesday morning.

The Dean of Manchester left Government House, Ganeshkhind on Tuesday.

The Viceroy and party arrived at Delhi on Wednesday. The Increase Committee formally met the same day.

Sir Reginald Clarke, Police Commissioner has been nominated a member of the Bengal Council in connection with "Goondas Bill."

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

GRANT TO ALLAY DUST NUISANCE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, was held on Wednesday, Dr. M. C. Javle, presiding.

The Committee gave sanction to the following letter from the Commissioner:—

"I have the honour to refer to Standing Committee Resolution approving of a contract being entered into with Messrs. Braithwaite & Co., for the work of constructing a new bridge at Kasheli for carrying the new Tansa Water Pipes. In connection with this work, it is now found necessary to engage the services of a firm of Consulting Bridge Engineers to act in concert with Messrs. Braithwaite & Co. at home in order to avoid the delays consequent upon sending out drawings for approval from time to time. I therefore ask the sanction of the Standing Committee to Messrs. Rendle Palmer and Tritton, Consulting Engineers, Westminster, being appointed Consulting Engineers to the Corporation to criticise and approve the general detail drawings of the steel superstructure of the Kasheli Bridge on behalf of this Municipality at an inclusive fee of 500 guineas. They have been consulted by telegram and agree to do the work at this fee. The amount of the total fee payable will come to about Rs. 7,875 which can be debited to the provision for contingencies of the Tansa Completion Works under which there is a sufficient balance available."

DUST NUISANCE.

The Committee, next, gave consideration to the following letter from the Commissioner:—

"I have the honour to refer to Standing Committee Resolution expressing a desire that all the roads in the city be watered or be treated with some heavy oil in order to allay the dust nuisance. I would point out that the treatment of road surfaces with tar or asphalt is the best remedy for dust nuisance, and efforts are being made to tar or render dustless by other modes of construction as many roads as our resources allow. Arrangements are being made for the remaining roads to be watered twice a day. It is, however, found that the grants provided in the current year's Budget for road watering will not be sufficient to enable all the roads being watered as desired, and it is estimated that an excess of Rs. 8,250 and Rs. 32,300 will be caused in VII.—Street Cleansing and Conservancy, (a) Labour and (b) Hire of bullocks respectively. It may be noted that for the year 1921-22, the grants provided under these heads were Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 1,00,000 against Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 60,000 respectively for the current year. In the circumstances, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to additional grants from Surplus Cash Balance of Rs. 8,250 and Rs. 32,300 to supplement the Budget grants mentioned above."

Mr. R. M. Chinoy said one of the causes of the accumulation of dust on the roads was that the department concerned did not clean them properly. Only that day he found six to eight cart-loads of dust on Warden Road and he would point it out to the Commissioner and to the members of the Committee.

Mr. Haveliwalla said: "That we notice at many places."

The Commissioner said the matter of watering the roads was very serious and he was endeavouring that all the roads should be properly washed and cleaned once a month. It might be that the roads were not efficiently cleaned.

Mr. Haveliwalla said that it was absolutely necessary for the Conservancy Department to remove dust from the road.

Mr. Chinoy said that all the roads should be cleaned systematically.

The Commissioner said:—"Hornby Road is cleaned every day."

Mr. Bomanbehram said he would rather have the roads watered than tarred.

The chairman said that the Commissioner wanted money for watering the roads and not for tarring them.

After some further discussion, the Committee ultimately forwarded the letter to the Corporation recommending the grant.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION'S RELIEF WORK.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The Secretary of the Ramakrishna Mission writes:—

"Our workers inspected 23 villages and found that besides Bhimpore, Bhuttia, Chakmahadeb, Chakabram all are low lands and only fit for the cultivation of jute and paddy, but in the aforesaid villages cereals can be sown; so our workers are trying to make arrangements for the distribution of seeds of linseed and gingelly. Cows are extremely suffering from want of fodder and men and women go about in nudity. As water is subsiding help for hutbuilding at this time will be necessary. The same is the report from Balihar and Sailagachi, only at Sailagachi the distribution of rice will be continued until the labourers and widows get proper means of livelihood.

It is apprehended that in the middle of January there will be great starvation amongst the people because at that time labourers will not be able to get any job, widows will not obtain any work for husking and pounding and the cultivators who are not very eager for getting rice at present will also suffer greatly from want of food. For this future danger large funds will be necessary. At present people are in extreme need of cloths and fodder for cows. We appeal to the generous public to send immediately money, cloths, fodder seeds of linseed and gingelly and hope that they will promptly respond to our call. Contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged at the following addresses:—

The President, R. K. Mission, Belur, Howrah or (2) The Secretary, I. Mukerjee Lane, Baghbazar, Calcutta.

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G. I. P. RY.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RLY. ON Friday the 24th November, 1922, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, November 9, 1922.

LET US PASS ON. . .

Mr. C. R. Das, President-elect of the Gaya session of the Indian National Congress, has thrown the weight of his great and powerful influence on the side of those members of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee, who have asked the Congress to sanction entry into the Councils with a view to wreck the "Reforms". Some people may question the propriety of the President-elect of the Congress, whose task it will be to guide its deliberations, thus declaring himself prematurely on a question on which opinion is bound to be sharply divided. We, however, welcome the decision of Mr. Das to make his position clear. For, engaged as the Non-co-operators are in a grim struggle, it is imperative that they should fully understand one another and should not only not shirk but encourage open and candid exchange of views among themselves. But while, from this standpoint, we welcome the manifesto which the President-elect has just issued, we regret we do not find anything in that portion of it which refers to the entry into the Councils which convinces us as to the need or propriety of the proposal made by Hakim Ajmal Khan, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Patel.

Mr. Das is concerned to point out that the whole controversy of "change" or "no change" proceeds on a somewhat erroneous assumption and urges that "the question is not so much as to whether there should be a change in the programme of work, but the real question is whether it is not necessary now to change the direction of our activity in certain respects for the success of the movement which we hold so dear." We agree. But where we do not agree with Mr. Das is in the application of this line of reasoning to the question of the entry into the Councils. We do not agree with him that to enter the Councils will be merely changing the *direction* of our activity. We think it will be changing the programme altogether; nay it will be a violation of the fundamental principle of Non-cooperation movement. In support of the proposal for entering into the Councils, Mr. Das calls to aid the Bardoli resolution regarding the boycott of schools and colleges. We do not think Mr. Das has strengthened his case by this citation. As he himself says, "the Bardoli decision alters the direction of our activity by urging the establishing of national schools and colleges, but does not in any way abandon the boycott". Now that is not what the proposal regarding entry into the Councils will amount to. It will not mean, to use Mr. Das' language, merely altering the direction of our activity. It will mean the deliberate abandonment of the boycott. For, is not the Congress asked to remove the boycott of the Councils and give a definite mandate to enter into them? The Bardoli decision did not give a mandate that students should join Government schools and colleges. It merely demanded that more national schools should be established. On Mr. Das' own showing it did not abandon the boycott of Government schools and colleges. That the Congress is asked to sanction entry into Councils merely to wrack them does not alter the position or make the entry "a boycott of Councils from within", as Mr. Das quaintly chooses to call it. To enter the Councils, for whatever purpose you do so, means only this that you recognise the supreme importance of the Councils as a means of gaining Swaraj, which implies the relegation of the Congress to a secondary position. This is to lay the axe at the root of the Non-cooperation movement which demands boycott of Councils, because it is through them that the system of Government, which we desire to end, consolidates itself. To show that we are not misinterpreting Mr. Das we reproduce the following significant sentences from his manifesto:

> "The question is also asked, supposing we are in a majority what are we to do? We should begin our operations by a formal demand of the particular way in which we desire to mend the Councils. If our demand is not recognised we must non-cooperate with the Bureaucracy by obstructing in everything every work of the Councils."

The meaning of these sentences is clear. It is that the people of India should make the existing Councils the instrument of winning Swaraj. And what is the implication of this? It is this that they despair of winning Swaraj *through* the Congress, that the Non-Cooperation movement, as it has been carried on, has failed.

Are the people of India prepared to make this humiliating confession? Is the confession justified by facts? Let Mr. Das answer. This is what Mr. Das says:—

> "At the very outset I desire to make it perfectly clear that there is no reason for entertaining any feelings of doubt or despair. The work which the Congress put in during the last year and a half is, in spite of its many defects, a marvel in History. It has succeeded in generating an ardent desire for Swaraj throughout the length and breadth of this vast country and it has proved beyond any doubt that the method of non-violent non-cooperation is the only method which we must follow to secure a system of Government which is in reality a foundation of Swaraj. The country has, therefore, made up its mind either to mend or to end these reformed Councils. Hitherto we have been boycotting the Councils from outside. We have succeeded in doing much. The prestige of the Councils is diminished and the country knows that the people who adorn the Council Chambers are not the true representatives of the people. But although we have succeeded in doing much these Councils are still there. It should be the duty of the Congress to boycott the Councils more effectively from within as also from without."

If the prestige of the Councils has been diminished and the country knows that the people who adorn the Council Chambers are not their true representatives, is it not a logical and effective line of action to make the next boycott more thorough? If the country knows that those who go to the Councils are not their representatives, where is the need of demonstrating what has already been proved to the hilt? And if it is world opinion that is sought to be impressed, is it necessary to point out that it is the boycott of the Councils which has drawn the attention of world opinion to the existence and potency of the Non-Cooperation movement? You cannot fight the Westerner with a weapon that is peculiarly his own. Constitutional obstructions and deadlocks he knows well how to meet. What puzzles and perplexes him, what he cannot long struggle against is to be ignored and let alone. Yes, "the work which the Congress has put in during the last year and a half is, in spite of its many defects (and what effort of man is perfect?) a marvel in History." That work must be continued. India is on the right path. "Petulance and pride, anger and annoyance", as Mr. Das rightly says, "are not for those who must sacrifice themselves for Swaraj." And "despair also is not for us". Let us, therefore, pass on. . .

SIR HARCOURT BUTLER'S DISCOVERY.

Sir Harcourt Butler is profoundly original. His discoveries are embodied in the Convocation speech he delivered the other day as Chancellor of the Lucknow University. Sir Harcourt asserted: "I claim that English has now become a classical language of India;" and proceeded to declare that India, "as a constituent part of the British Empire, must adopt English for its principal language of administration and public intercourse." No thoughtful Indian denies the many advantages reaped by his countrymen as a result of the study of the English language. The Indians, on the other hand, have been the foremost to admit that English, as a language, must have its due place in any scheme of Indian education. And as an Indian put it many years ago, the English language is their window to Europe, to rich European literature and Western civilisation. But even for an Imperialist politician it is too much to presume that English will ever become the *lingua franca* to India. The "teeming millions" of India do not know the English language and it is almost impossible and impracticable that they will ever be made to learn English. The English language does not embody the cultural and historical traditions of the Indian people; and it has no claim to be called a classical language of India. As a well-wisher of the Indians and the admirer of the Indian civilisation, Sir Harcourt was expected to guard zealously India's intellectual individuality and indigenous civilisation which would prejudicially be affected by giving undue importance to English. As an original scholar, it should have been clear to him that India has not lived her life for ages in vain; that she has made advances in art, literature and philosophy of which she is rightly proud and that she is the inheritor of two rich cultures and civilisations. Any nation that survives the decaying effects of time and attacks of foreign Powers—and to her lasting glory India has assimilated all her conquerors—shapes for itself a unique individuality. India, like ancient Greece, conquered her conquerors. She stands vigorously opposed to the slightest suggestion of intellectual conquest which follows in the wake of raising a foreign language to the position of the *lingua-franca*. Sir Harcourt Butler's claim for the dominance of the English language, all sensible and patriotic Indians cannot but repudiate. His advice to the young men to "stick to reality," irresistibly reminds one of the "eminently practical" Gradgrind with his untiring slogan "facts, facts, facts." Sir Harcourt should revise his ideas of reality in the light of the awakening in India. Well might the students, who were told that history was philosophy teaching by experience and were repeatedly asked to stick to reality, turn to the lecturer and respectfully suggest: "Physician, heal thyself."

Notes of the Day

Foreign Capital in India.

The "Pioneer" has fallen foul of the Minority of the Fiscal Commission for their mild protest against the free exploitation of this country's resources by foreign apitalists. It writes:—

> "If the obscurantist policy of the extreme protectionists were adopted, heavy protective duties would be imposed on British goods with the idea of securing their exclusion where they came into competition with Indian manufactures, and any British Company desiring to carry on an industry here would be subjected to a system of compulsion, inconsistent with sound business principles and out of keeping with enlightened commercial ideas."

Apparently, however, the "sound business principles" and "enlightened commercial ideas" of the "Pioneer" consist in facilitating the exploitation of this country, if not under the flimsy pretext of cosmopolitan free trade, which would be obviously impossible to square with the *idee fixe* of Imperial Preference, then under the disguise of freedom to foreign capitalists to multiply without limit the scandals of the Assam Tea Gardens. The "Pioneer," of course, has no reply to such instances of a Nationalist Government as that of Australia legislating in the year of grace 1922 against the very introduction of alien capitalists even as mere shareholders in certain specified industries of vital importance to the nation, and, of course, the "Pioneer" will not condescend to notice the main argument against the unrestricted permission to foreign capital to exploit India: viz., that in such a case the whole object of Protection in India will be frustrated.

Interested Outcry.

India wants fiscal Protection because her industries are lacking in accumulation of management experience and technical skill, rendering free competition suicidal for Indian national aspirations. Should, however, the Indian legislature be rushed into a policy of half-hearted protection indiscriminately to all industries within the geographic or political limits of India, the shrewd foreigner would establish branch factories in this country. The Labour threat in England of a capital levy makes the migration of capital from Britain into lands of lower taxation and higher profits, more than ever likely. High priests of free foreign exploitation like the "Pioneer" would, in the circumstances, naturally take up the cry of "sound business principles" which, translated in every day parlance, means freedom to those for whom the "Pioneer" speaks to exploit India to the best of their ability or influence. Even the mild Minority of the Fiscal Commission were unable to accept the principle of unrestricted freedom of exploitation of India; while the Majority had no option but to admit that there was a strong distrust of foreign capital in India, but, in their superior wisdom, which does not condescend to vouchsafe any reasons for disregarding popular belief in the matter, they have decided to recommend protection with discrimination,—the discrimination being refused or withheld in the one instance in which it is absolutely indispensable. The "Pioneer" and the organs of its kind will do well to study carefully the Report and still more carefully the evidence before the Fiscal Commission, and then talk of "sound business principles" and "enlightened commercial ideas", if they do not wish these hues of the market-place to be identified with free permission to exploit and enslave India.

"Lloyd George Must Go Now."

We give the following letter from the "Spectator" as typical of the public outry which led to the resignation of Mr. Lloyd George:—

> Sir,—In regard to the strong opinion daily expressed by the Press and a very large section of the electors that "Lloyd George must go!" it is most necessary that we should individually and collectively add the vital word "*now*." Anyone who has followed, even casually, the political career of Mr. Lloyd George is fully aware that as a casuist and an opportunist he is unrivalled. He has only too frequently cajoled the country to trust him. No one better understands how to play for time. We must not give him time to complete the ruin of the British Empire. He has forfeited the respect and confidence of the nation. "Lloyd George must go *now*."—I am, Sir, etc.,
>
> A. HERBERT ECKFORD.
>
> St Andrews, Scotland.

Prohibition in U. S.

The American Consul in Bombay writes to us:—"Sir referring to my letter to you of October 18th, 1922, relative to bringing liquors into the territorial waters of the United States, there is quoted below for your information the substance of an order gotten out by the Secretary of the Treasury for the guidance of foreign shipping:—

> "The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States issued on October 25, 1922, an order until further notice continuing in effect the regulations of the Treasury Department which at present govern the taking of liquors into United States territorial waters by foreign vessels under which both sea stores and cargo liquors may be taken into the American territorial waters, cargo liquors are to be sealed and to remain sealed while the vessels are in United States territorial waters; sea stores are to be sealed upon entering and are to remain sealed except when it is necessary to open them for withdrawing therefrom liquors for the use only of the officers and the crew. All sales or services of any sort whatever to passengers are prohibited."

Women Candidates.

We have great pleasure in announcing the candidature of Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson for the forthcoming Municipal Elections. For several years Mrs. Hodgkinson has been connected with social work in the City and has keenly interested herself in all movements concerning women and children. There is need for a considerable number of women members in the Corporation. We welcome the candidature of Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson.

(Continued from column 6.)

dicated in Mr. Das's speech to throw overboard at once the policy of Mahatma Gandhi of putting the Moderates and the Englishmen at their ease in this national struggle. We would have thought, it was still a prudent policy to allow the Moderates do what they like with the Councils, that the nationalist should look on while the bureaucracy insults Moderate self-respect, compels them now by cajoling, at another time by threat to increase India's financial burden,—to allow them to do that, for such time until we have, by remaining *outside* the Councils, settled our communal factions and then—*again* under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi are able to destroy Moderate pretentions for ever and make the Government of this country by a means of these reformed Councils impossible. We are glad the non-lawyers in the C. D. Committee are with us.

THE NEGATIVE MR. DAS.

(BY L. G. K.)

"I am not against the boycott of Councils". Mr. Das in his Amreoli Statement.

But this whole statement shows that he is decidedly for entry into the Councils. The only difference between us, the younger men in Indian politics, and Mr. Das and his cabinet of lawyers, like Mr. V. J. Patel and Pandit Motilal Nehru, is this—we are decidedly for the boycott and we feel and know by our investigations into the mass mind that the masses are with us. The impression amongst young Indians has always been, that Mr. Das, a great lawyer, will ultimately be got round by other lawyers. Mr. Das says "the country has, therefore, made up its mind either to mend or to end these reformed Councils." May we suggest, that Mr. Das however much he might lawyer-like choose to quibble about a change in the *programme* of work and a change in the *direction* of our activity, is entirely mistaken about the general attitude of the country. The country is not to-day what the Western educated intelligentsia expects it to be. The country does not think in terms of law, and of amendments, of truces, of checkmates and stalemates. The country, composed of our agricultural and our artizen classes who have become far more politically-minded and far more politically sensitive than our lawyer politicians appear to imagine, wants to know why you should have anything to do with these Councils, if you cannot get anything out of them. The country was told you could end them by a general movement in the direction of a no-tax campaign. It now finds that six of its leaders are of the opinion that it is not prepared, but what it will fail to understand is that this certificate as regards its inability must compel it to turn a sommersault and do that which Mahatma Gandhi urgently and solemnly wanted it not to do, namely, not to bother about ending or mending the Councils.

"Boycott from with and also from without"

But says Mr. Das, "it should be the duty of the Congress to boycott the Councils more effectively from within and also from without". Some of us may not have that mastery over lucid English that Mr. Das possesses but we may as well ask how one can boycott a thing from within as also from without? We younger men understand very well how to boycott a thing from without. Mahatma Gandhi had clearly and elaborately explained to us how to do that, and when we asked the masses to understand it, they did it wonderfully well. The masses did understand why they should not vote to send anybody to the "Reformed Councils", because they clearly realized that their positive action of giving a vote will not in any way ameliorate their political or economical condition. So they listened to the negative advice and now when the President-designate of the Gaya Congress wants them as enthusiastic Congressmen—I presume, of course, that 90 per cent of Indians are Congressmen.—when he exhorts them with all the weight of his authority to do what!—send their second class leaders into the Councils, the very first class being disqualified—and thus boycott the Councils from within as well from without, the masses, one must point out, will rather be puzzled what to do. I am afraid it will take a lot of teaching and preaching and explaining away the old position, in fact a lot of "samjaoing" to make them understand what it is to boycott an institution from within as also from without. The latter part of it, the negative part of it they have grasped very well. The former part of it, the positive part they will fail to understand.

An Illusion.

Those of our leaders who have been deliberating and working with Mahatma Gandhi in the Working Committee of the Congress and elsewhere, are perhaps under the impression—after his enforced absence from their midst—that they can appeal to the masses and ask them to change from the policy of dignified aloofness, change from the *direction* their activities have taken to further the constructive *programme*, which being a string of simple negative items they understand and appreciate very well, and concentrate attention next year upon the problem of sending as many Non-cooperators as possible into the Councils. This is an illusion. It is not so easy as some people imagine, particularly in the Punjab and the U.P., even if I choose to forget the faction-ridden Deccan and mediaeval Sindh, to secure Nationalist victory at the polls. Mahatma Gandhi could have influenced them, his mere word would have been encouragement enough for them to bear the wrath of the land magnates, who in the case of the U. P. and Punjab hold the very life of the ryots in their hands. In the Deccan the upper class Maratha has developed a political enmity with the lower class Maratha and both are terribly against the Brahmins. The Government laughs and finds its position more solid. A word from Mahatma Gandhi would have secured the election of a Maratha Nationalist—but never of a Brahmin and ninety per cent of the non-cooperators in the Deccan are Brahmins. Mr. Das may talk of majorities, but while some of us youngmen for example like Mr. Santaman in the Punjab, Mr. E. L. Iyer, the Labour leader in Madras, the younger Nationalists who are in the majority in the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the *richest* body available for propaganda work, are absolutely determined not to desert the policy laid down by Mahatma Gandhi. Do Mr. Das and Mr Nehru and the man of all others, who has jockeyed them into the present position—Mr. V. J. Patel—do they really think that the masses will come round to their view so easily? I will say nothing here of the attempt in-

(Continued in column 5.)

CONFUSION!

MEANINGLESS POLITICAL LABELS.

LL. G.S' SWAN SONG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The electoral confusion is such that scarcely a paper yesterday agreed even as to the totals of the nominations. A definitive list issued shews that the candidates in England and Wales number 1,252, in Scotland, 171, and in North Ireland 16.

These are divided into 26 parties and groups, of whom the Conservatives comprise 433 in England and 38 in Scotland, the Liberals, 287 and 48 respectively; National Liberals, 103 and 34 respectively; and Labour, 363 and 39 respectively, while the remainder are insignificant groups, the strongest group being the Independent Conservatives, of whom there are 12 in all England.

MEANINGLESS POLITICAL LABELS.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The terms "Independent Liberals", Coalition Liberals" and 'Coalition Unionists' have disappeared. The list contains only one Independent Liberal, namely Lt.-Col. Davies, unopposed, for Montgomery, and one Coalition Liberal; the ex-Minister McCurdy, whom the Liberal and Labourite are opposing for Northampton.

GEORGE-IANS AS BODY-GUARDS

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Speaking at Newcastle to-day, Mr. Lloyd George said that he disliked the new Government's "born tired" look. It was time they woke up. The sleepers were all right on the railway but not for foreign policy. Inflammation was again being shewn in the Near East. The Turks said: "We have got rid of that fellow. Just look at the list of the new Ministry!" The Turk concluded that the time had come for another try-on. Mr. George said that he and his friends would support the Government provided that they did not let the British flag down. If Government shewed the Turks that they would not be trifled with and that the Mudania Convention must be observed, the trouble would disappear and peace in the Near East would be re-established. Mr. George concluded that he was anxious to form a National Liberal bodyguard in the Parliament, not to embarass the Government but to save them from the "Die-hards" and extremists.

BRITAIN AND THE DOMINIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

More than average interest attached to the speech of the Premier in South London today in view of the preliminary official Conservative statement that he would expound the Government's ideas with regard to tariff reform and legislation concerning the constitution of the House of Lords.

Mr. Bonar Law, at the outset, referred to the ex-Premier's appeal to the Dominions at the time of the recent Near East crisis and expressed his astonishment that it was issued without previous consultation with the Dominions and with the knowledge of only three or four members of the Cabinet. While wishing that Britain had never gone to Palestine or Mesopotamia, but recognising that the obligations kept her there, Mr. Law said that he would carefully consider Viscount Grey's suggestion that they should consult the Dominions on the subject.

TARIFF REFORM TURNED DOWN.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Referring to the recrudescence of the crisis in the Near East, Mr. Bonar Law emphasised that the Allied High Commissioners and Generals were now absolutely united, which was not previously the case. He disavowed Conservative hostility to Trade Unions and condemned legislation which would unwisely tend to restrict the entry of the Labour Party into Parliament. Continuing, Mr. Bonar Law declared that, in pursuance of a policy of tranquility, he would not dream of legislation at present for the revision of the Second Chamber—or at least in the first couple of sessions. He contended that political agreement was necessary and therefore ridiculed the idea of repealing the Parliament Act and concluded with reference to tariff reform, by expressing the belief that a fundamental change in the fiscal system at present would be bad because the conditions had absolutely changed—notably the exchanges—since the tariff controversy arose.

REILLY COAL MINE EXPLOSION.

Spangler, (Pennsylvania),—Sixty-three bodies have been recovered from the Reilly coal mine, and 32 others have been admitted to hospital. Thirteen are not accounted for yet.

DE VALERA AGAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Mr. De Valera and his co-signatory Mr Austin Stack have followed up their declaration of November 6th by another, solemnly "proclaiming" the Provisional Government and "unconstitutional and usurping junta" and as an illegal body pledging the nation's credit without the sanction of the Republican Government and warning all concerned that the activities of the Provisional Government are null and void.

U. S. CONGRESS ELECTIONS.

PROSPECTS OF DEMOCRATS

DEFEAT OF WOMEN CANDIDATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

New York.—Despite the absence of outstanding issues in Congressional elections the whole country has shown heavy polling especially women. This is the result of strenuous electioneering. Interests centres on the question of whether democrats will gain control of both Houses which at present is held by the Republicans. Up to now returns from only eleven states are available. Democrats have gained twenty-eight seats in the House of Representatives, but require nearly eighty to control the House. The Democrats' one gain in the Senate is offset by the defeat of Senator Hitchcock in Nebraska Senator Hitchcock has been the mouthpiece of ex-President Wilson. The women candidates in various constituencies have all been defeated. The most spectacular feature of the elections so far is Democrat Smith's majority of over four hundred thousand in the election for the Governorship of New York.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

American Congressional elections up to now indicate a Democratic landslide.

RUBBER SHAREHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

CONSIDER STEPS TO INCREASE USE OF RUBBER.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

At the annual meeting of the Rubber Shareholders Association held yesterday the chairman, Mr. Zorn, welcomed restrictive measures as being likely to ensure stabilisation of price, but declared that the real goal was to increase consumption. The Association were planning intensive propaganda on this subject. He advocated that efforts should be made to induce Colonial Governments to hand over a proportion of the export duty for research and propaganda development in the industry generally. He pointed out that a big demand for latex is likely to accrue not only in correction with the new process of papermaking but in various other directions. Chemist, inventor and manufacturer were now experimenting with a view to commercial application of rubber latex. Some of the results promised to be as important as the new papermaking.

GLASGOW MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The Glasgow municipal elections have resulted in three Labour and two Moderate gains.

CABLE ITEMS.

A White Paper has been published, which shews that the State's aggregate gross liabilities on the 1st April last amounted to £7,742,000,000. This is an increase of 108 millions, compared with last year.

The Government has instructed the payment to the United States on the 14th November of a further 50 million dollars on account of the debt. The particular application of this amount will be settled when the exact amount of the interest payable is fixed on the arrival of the Debt Mission at Washington.

Marseilles.—Seamen on strike have voted in favour of returning to work.

MOULVI ABDUL KARIM CHISTI.

SENT TO JAIL THIRD TIME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHIKARPUR, Nov. 7.

Moulvi Abdul Karim Chisti, President, Congress Committee and Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Shikarpur, was asked to furnish security for 12 months for "delivering seditious speeches" and on his refusing to do so, he as sentenced to 12 months' simple imprisonment. This is the third time that the Moulvi ffers for the Khilafat and Swaraj. The oulvi was cheerful while going to jail and exhorted the people to wear Khadar and serve Hindu-Moslem unity.

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALIGARH, Nov. 7.

Allahabad High Court has extended to the Aligarh Muslim University recognition of the degree and diplomas of its Department of Law as a sufficient qualification for enrolment as Vakils and Advocates of the said High Court.

A Madras message of November 6th says:—The Ladies' Committee of the Victoria Institute are organising a special exhibtion and sales at the Committee's rooms in the presence of Their Excellencies on the 9th instant.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

BOLSTERED UP AGITATION AGAINST ANGORA.

KEMALISTS RESTORE EQUALITY FOR ALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The official news shews that the situation in Constantinople is graver. The Kemalists have increased the customs tariff, five to fifteen times, doubling the price of bread; ordered the duties to be paid to Angora, instead of to the Ottoman Bank; and withheld the payments to the Public Debt, ordering the Debt officials to withdraw. This means the abolition of the financial commission, and the first step to the abolition of the Public Debt. The Kemalists have ordered the closing of the British judicial mixed court; taken over the work of the Allied sanitary commission; and forbidden the Ottomans to leave Constantinople, without the permission of Angora.

ALLIES REFUSE TO WITHDRAW.

In connexion with the Kemalist demand for the evacuation of Constantinople, it is pointed out that in accordance with the Allied Note of the 23rd September, the Allied troops will remain in occupation of Constantinople until the peace treaty is ratified.

The Allied High Commissioners, in the course of a conversation with Hamid Bey, the Kemalist representative, informed him that the Allied Governments, while not wishing to interfere with the internal affairs of Turkey, must maintain the system of control, which is regarded necessary during the Allied occupation of Constantinople.

NEW YORK PRESS SWASH-BUCKLING.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

New York.—Commenting on the Kemalist demands, the "World" asserts that they constitute a dramatic vindication of Mr. Lloyd George. The paper forecasts that the Frenchmen will soon say to M. Poincare with regard to France's recent diplomatic victory over Britain, "another such victory and we are lost."

The "Tribune" declares that the status of Allies in Constantinople, as determined by the armistice, can be ended only by a Kemalist act of war. The Kemalists would be extremely (foolish?) to try war instead of negotiation.

The New York "Times" says that evidently the promises of the Kemalists are worth little more than those of Abdul Hamed.

ANOTHER "BISMARCK."

The "Temps" wrote, anent Mr. Lloyd George's "insults to the Turks" at Manchester:—

As Europe was dominated in 1878 by the "Bismarck Question," so it is now dominated by the "Lloyd George Question."

In the last electoral campaign of 1918 Mr. Lloyd George produced the German fleet and Colonies. In October 1922 notwithstanding the Greek defeat, he presents the possession of Chanak—that is to say, the mastery of the Straits.

Four years ago he was inciting public opinion against the Germans. Now he has turned against the Turks and even against the French and Italians. Consequently in Europe, which is unanimously yearning for peace, storms are recurring and breaking out in one part of the horizon or another wherever it pleases Mr. Lloyd George to appear amid the lightning.

Whereas the policy of France is working for peace, the policy of Mr. Lloyd George is diametrically the contrary.

Mr. Lloyd George desires that at the coming Peace Conference Great Britain should appear as mistress of the Dardanelles, as she is already mistress of Gibraltar and Suez. Imperialism cannot be cultivated with impunity as Mr. Lloyd George will see.

BRITAIN'S HOSTILITY TO RESTORATION.

DELHI, Nov. 8.

The menacing situation that has arisen in nstantinople is engaging the closest attention here. The British High Commissioner who is in complete harmony with his colleagues, representing France and Italy, is assured of the fullest support of the Home Government. The initial measures taken by the new Turkish administration display a determination to undermine the Allied authority at every turn and to weaken the control they exercise over the customs. If persistence in these measures were tolerated, the whole economic life of Constantinople would be threatened. The latest announcement shows that the Nationalist instructions have further been given to the Director of Customs no longer to pay the three per cent share of the customs to the Public Debt, to withhold the payment to the debt of the other dues and to pay all the customs duties to the Angora financial representatives instead of to the Ottaman Government. Meanwhile justice between Europeans and Ottomans is suspended.—*British official wireless.*)

WIRE-PULLING.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Allies are absolutely united in view of the fact that the responsibility for the safety of the population of Constantinople rests with them. The High Commissioners are taking steps to effect the release of the ex-Minister of the Interior and the anti-Kemalist journalist Kemal Bey, whom the Kemalists have arrested. The Allies regard the arrest as political persecution.

A Constantinople despatch says that it is reported that the Turkish liberal journalist Ali Kemal was hanged at Ismid after a crowd had half lynched him.

Over a hundred Muslims, including the late Sheikh-ul-Islam, have taken refuge in the British Embassy.

GENERAL ISMET PASHA.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Constantinople—General Ismet Pasha arrived here to-day (7th November.)

ALLIES AUTHORIZE MARTIAL LAW.

FOR MAINTENANCE OF ORDER.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Allied High Commissioners have asked their Governments for instructions with a view to the proclamation of martial law.

LATER.

The Allies have authorised their High Commissioners to proclaim martial law, if necessary, for the maintenance of order.

ALLIES' BRAVE DETERMINATION.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

It is semi-officially pointed out that the Allies are determined not to delay the settlement of the question of peace in the Near East but are equally determined not to permit the Turks to take measures contrary to the provisions of agreements prior to the Allies' decision.

NEAR EAST CONFERENCE.

BRITAIN ASKS FOR POSTPONEMENT

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Paris.—Britain has asked for the postponement of the Lausanne Conference until the 27th November. It is believed that the French are in favour of a shorter delay.

BRITISH TROOPS TO REMAIN IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

A cabinet meeting was held last night to consider the Near East situation. It confirmed the intention to reject Turkish demands and decided that British troops shall remain in Constantinople and that General Harrington shall be supported.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAMATION.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The "Daily Telegraph" understands that the French Government and general staff were the foremost in urging the immediate proclamation of martial law Constantinople, if necessary, while Sqr. Mussolini not only concurred in the Anglo-French attitude but consented to the Italian military co-operation.

MCGRIGOR BANK FAILURE.

RELIEF FROM OFFICERS' FAMILIES' FUND.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The administrators of the Officers' Families' Fund, in a letter to the Press state that they have been assisting the widows affected by the failure of the McGrigor's Bank who applied for help, and are anxious to extend assistance to any widows or dependents eligible. These are the widows and dependents of the officers who had served actively in any war, and, in certain circumstances, the wives and families of serving officers who have been on active service in any war. The administrators hope that any such, suffering from the failure, will apply to the fund.

Mr. Edward Albert Biss, junior partner in the McGrigor's Bank has died.

DEMORALISATION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Acute demoralisation of the foreign exchange market and the fresh low records are attributed to unsatisfactory news regarding the stabilisation discussions in Berlin, further substantial increase of paper money in Germany together with developments in Constantinople. French francs stand 72.50, Belgian francs at 78.90 and German marks at forty thousand. Much of the weakness of the French franc is due to apprehension regarding the precise effect of any prolonged German default in the matter of reparations payments.

ANGORA AND KHILAFAT.

ACTION CONSISTENT WITH ISLAMIC LAW.

MR. AMEER ALI'S WARNING TO ALLIES

(SPECIAL FOR "THE CHRONICLE.")

LONDON, Nov. 8.

An important letter appears in "The Times" from Rt. Hon. Syed Ameer Ali containing the following passages.

"The title of the House of Othman is founded on the renunciation of office by the last Abbaside Caliph of Cairo—and on the *baiyat* of practically the whole of the Eastern Sunni world, including the then Sherif of Mecca and the Khans of Turkestan. The right to the Caliphate thus vested in the House of Othman can be taken away only by the united action of the Sunnis all over the world. It is to be hoped that no non-Moslem power would favour or encourage any design in that direction or create strife or dissension among the Moslem nations. Any such attempt would receive the condemnation of the whole civilised world, which has had enough of wars and strife. Untrammelled powers in the hands of Caliphs and Sultans just as much as in the hands of Czars and Kaisers have been the cause of untold evils and one can hardly blame new Turkey—in placing a check not only on the despotism of the palace but also on the intrigues with which it was beset—mainly alien intrigues. Nor is its desire to make the office of the Calipb dependant on the voice of the people without warrant in law and tradition. It ensures the election of a fitting and worthy pontiff and carries back the dignity to the days of the early Caliphs before the Ommeyades came into power."

Rt. Hon. Syed Ameer Ali concludes by advising Nationalists despite the grave situation to exercise calmness in further considering the temporal duties of the Caliphate.

NO HURRY, NO HASTE.

AGA KHAN'S WARNING TO MUSLIMS.

The following cablegram has been received by Seth Chotani, President, Central Khilafat Committee from His Highness the Aga Khan, Paris: "Please ask the Moslems not to ruin the Islimic cause by ignorant action. If you desire to discuss the future position of the Khilafat send a strong deputation to Europe. I am returning in December. There is no hurry, no haste."

RAFET PASHA ON KHILAFAT.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Interviewed by the "Chicago Tribune" Constantinople correspondent Genl. Rafet Pasha asserted that the divorce of the Church and the State was made with the full knowledge of the Moslem leaders throughout the world whose agitation for the past three years was not on behalf of the Kalif in Constantinople but for the right of Turkey to represent the Caliphate. He declared that they had telegraphed in support of this point of view and, also, expressed their approval by other means.

THE SULTAN.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

When he visited General Harington yesterday, the Sultan said that as the Khalif he was the head of the whole Muslim world and he was, therefore, unwilling to accept the decision of the National Assembly.

Sir Horace Rumbold had a three-hour interview with the Sultan last evening

APPROVED BY URDU PRESS.

DELHI, Nov. 6.

Advices from the main stations of India show that Moslems, though stirred by the recent development in Angora, are not perturbed by the decisions of the National Assembly. While there is nothing definitely known so far to indicate that the changes proposed include the divesting of the Sultanate of the temporal powers, progressive, Moslem opinion would favour the change in order to allow a free and healthy development of the Turkish administration. Orthodox opinion, however, would not support any drastic change in the position of the Caliphate and does not seem to understand the fine difference between the Ottoman Empire and the Turkish State.

The Urdu nationalist press declares its full confidence in Mustapha Kemal and the National Assembly, and remarks that the decision arrived at by Angora is a true version of the saying of the Holy Prophet as according to Islamic precents the Caliphate was never a hereditary one. the paper adding that Caliphate will now be a true representative of Islamic world, and, really speaking, signs of the past Islamic glory are now beginning to appear on the horizon at Angora.

FRENCH DELEGATES TO LAUSANNE.

PARIS, Nov. 8.

The Cabinet has decided to appoint M Barrere, Ambassador at Rome and M. Bom part, the ex-Ambassador at Constantinople delegates to the Lausanne Conference.

EXTRAVAGANT!

GOVERNMENT OR MAHOMED ALI?

SIR WILLIAM VINCENT'S FAMOUS LOGIC EXPOSED.

At the public meeting held in Delhi on the Ali Brothers' Day, Dr. Ansari was the principal speakers. In proposing the resolution about the Ali Brothers, Dr. Ansari made a moving speech, vindicating the brothers. After paying a tribute to the services of the brothers before their internment, Dr. Ansari referred to Maulana Mahomed Ali's famous article, "The Choice of the Turks", which was a true forecast of the situation obtaining to-day 7 years later.

Dealing with their activities after their release from internment, Dr. Ansari briefly described the pre-eminent part played by the brothers in connection with the Khilafat movement. It was Maulana Shaukat Ali who, with wonderful energy characteristically his own, had infused vigour and vitality into the Khilafat agitation and to Maulana Mahomed Ali's versatile genius, the Khilafat movement owed much and the sympathy secured among the peoples of the Allied countries the cxims of the Musulmans was Maulana Mahomed Ali's work. The speaker narrated his own personal experience when he visited Europe last year with the second Khilafat Delegation to show that the anti-Turkish prejudice in England, France and Italy had very largely been dissipated, through Maulana Mahomed Ali's exertions, which had made his (the speaker's) own task much easier.

Dr. Ansari then dealt at length with the debate in the Legislative Assembly on the resolution for the release of the Ali Brothers and Sir William Vincent's famous charges levelled at them behind their backs.

Referring to the allegation that the brothers had written an objectionable letter to the Amir of Afghanistan, Dr. Ansari said that it was an old charge that had been repeatedly trotted out on convenient and safe occasions by Government and their proteges. The brothers had repeatedly challenged the Government to publish the letter and prove its authorship in a court of law, but the Government had never accepted the challenge. (Hear, hear.) The country therefore was not prepared to entertain Sir William's accusation for a minute.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR MOPLAH OUTBREAK.

Sir William Vincent had also sought to place the responsibility for the Moplah outbreak on the shoulders of the Ali Brothers. According to Sir William's logic, remarked the speaker, the blame for the Moplah train tragedy should also be the brothers'. (Laughter.) Dr. Ansari next referred to the genesis of the Moplah disturbances and the alleged responsibility of the Congress and the Khilafat and the brothers. He went into the initial causes of the outbreak and emphatically declared that there would have been no Moplah rebellion, if the agents of the bureaucracy had not forced themselves into the mosque to make arrests, had not insulted the aged and revered Thangal of the Moplahs, and not closed Malabar to Nationalists nine months before the disturbance and had not disallowed persons like Mahatma Gandhi, the Ali Brothers, Mr. Yakub Hasan and Maulana Azad Sobhani from visiting that unfortunate part of the country.

Dealing with the third charge in connection with the Hijrat and its aftermath, the speaker reminded the audience of the times they were then passing through. The Muslims of India had become very much exercised over the fanatical manifestoes and utterances of responsible Englishmen like Viscount Bryce and Lord Robert Cecil, the Archbishop of Canterbury and other leading prelates, as also over the fanatical effusions of the British Premier himself welcoming Lord Allenby as the hero of the last and the most successful of crusades. The Government of India, of course, had not done and could not do anything to allay Muslim anxieties and the more ardent among the Muslims had decided in sheer desperation to leave British India, despite the advice to the contrary of the Ali Brothers themselves and many other responsible men. The real responsibility for the Hijrat of Indian Muslims was, therefore, the Government's. Had the Home Member and others of his ilk while shedding profuse tears over the miseries of the Musulmans ever paused to think, queried the speaker, that at the bottom of all this was the betrayal of the Khilafat and the proposed dismemberment of Turkey by the British Cabinet? (Hear, hear.)

CHARGE OF EXTRAVAGANCE REFUTED.

Coming to the charge of extravagance against Maulana Mahomed Ali, in connection with his Khilafat Delegation, the speaker observed that the Central Khilafat Committee, having in its recent meeting passed the duly audited accounts of that delegation, he was now free to speak about the matter. The actual amount, said he, spent in connection with the delegation expenses had been about sixty-five thousand rupees. The delegation consisted of six members and remained in Europe for about 9 months working not only in England but also in all other Allied countries. Therefore, the expenditure per head for nine months was about eleven thousand rupees. Dr. Ansari then compared it with the expenses incurred by the second Khilafat Delegation, of which the speaker himself was a member, invited and paid for by the Government themselves.

LOOK AT THIS PICTURE AND THAT.

This delegation also consisted of six persons of whom H. H. the Aga Khan and Seth Chotani had declined to accept payment of their expenses by Government and as far as the speaker knew Mr. Musheer

(Continued on next page.)

GURUDWARA BILL.

OPPOSED BY SIKH COUNCILLORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 7.

The Government of the Punjab is to-day introducing in the Legislative Council a Bill for reform of the Sikh Gurudwaras. It was prepared in accordance with the wishes of the Sikh Members of the Council, expressed in July last. Under this Bill there will be Board of three Sikhs, one appointed by the Gurudwara Parbandhak Committee, one by the Sikh Members of the Punjab Legislative Councils, and one by the Government. This Board will have power to take possession of disputed Gurudwaras and to provide for the conduct of religious or charitable duties, ceremonies and observances. Members of the Board will hold office for two years only, but all arrangements made by the Board will continue in force until altered by the consent of parties or by the order of a Court. Under this Bill when it becomes law, it will be possible to remove bad Mahants and to provide for the proper use of Gurudwara properties and funds.

LAHORE, Nov. 7.

At the Punjab Legislative Council to-day the much-talked-of Sikh Gurudwara and Shrines Bill was introduced by Mr. Fazli Hussain, the Education Minister, and was referred to a Select Committee without much discussion or lively debate. Only six or seven Sikh Members were present to-day in the Council when the Bill was introduced and of these only five members made short speeches opposing the Bill.

100 AKALIS SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 7.

One hundred Akalis arrested on the 6th were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Arrests to-day at Gurukabagh totalled 100 Akalis.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has arrived here from Lahore this morning. It is understood he will deliver a speech this evening.

CONVICTED UNDER SEC. 124A I. P. C.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 7.

At the High Court Criminal Sessions to-day presided over by Justice Wallace, Syed Mian Mohidin pleaded "guilty" to the charge under section 124 A. in that he published in the Asad-i-Hinoi press an Urdu pamphlet entitled "Galdastar-I-Rasapar" and that thereby he attempted to excite disaffection against the Government established by law in British India. Dewan Bahadur S. Guruswami Chetty submitted on behalf of the accused a written statement tendering apology for what he had done. He represented to the Court that the accused was a young man and he was carried away by enthusiasm and misled by others. The accused would promise to be of good behaviour and would execute a bond if necessary. He would also undertake to behave better and be a loyal subject. Under these circumstances the counsel pleaded that the accused might be leniently dealt with.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and observed that the written statement would be sent to the Chief Secretary to the Government so that he might take any action that he deemed necessary.

The case against the accused under section 131 I. P. C. for attempting to seduce sepoys from their duty was withdrawn by the Crown Prosecuter.

CONVICTED OF ATTEMPTING TO SHOOT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 7.

One of the cases disposed of at the High Court Criminal sessions to-day by Justice Wallace assisted by a special jury was that of Nilakantha Brahmachari who was charged with attempting to murder Kandeswami, Head-Constable, by pointing a loaded revolver at him. The accused was further charged with criminal intimidation inasmuch as he threatened to shoot the head-constable with the revolver. The accused was wanted for a long time in connection with the publication of Bolshevic literature. He was arrested at Triplicane by the head constable when he attempted to shoot him but fortunately he could not fire. The accused did not allow himself to be defended and did not cross-examine the witnesses on the ground that he did not recognise the authority of the Court.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty by a majority of 8 to 1 on the charge of attempting to murder and His Lordship sentenced the accused to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

The second charge was not pressed by the Crown Prosecutor as there was no direct evidence against him.

QUESTION OF DOMICILE IN MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 7.

In a matrimonial reference before Allahabad High Court in which the District Judge of Moradabad had granted a decree nisi to an Anglo-Indian lady, Mrs. Mayes, against her husband an Englishman now at home, the hardship of the recent House of Lords' ruling as regards domicile was felt. Under the law the petitioner could have no relief in Indian Courts, but Mr. Nihal Chand who appeared for the lady adduced evidence in the High Court to show that her husband at the time of marriage promised to change his domicile and his subsequent conduct showed he had made India his domicile of choice. In the special circumstances of the case their lordships confirmed the decree nisi.

C. D. COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

POSTPONEMENT OF CONSEDERATION URGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Nov. 8.

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, President, Karnatak Provincial Committee has wired to Pandit Motilal Nehru and Deshbandhu Das as follows:—The general sense in my province regarding the Enquiry Committee report is to postpone consideration till the meeting of the new All-India Committee at Gaya for the reason that the time is insufficient and secondly the present committee's tenure is expiring soon. Therefore it is undesirable that it should take the responsibility of deciding upon the question, thus handicapping the deliberations of the new committee. Thirdly, the expense and trouble to members appear futile and therefore urge the cancellation of the meeting, fixed for 20th November.

FEELING IN MAHARASHTRA.

Mr. Dastane, Poona City, wires to us under yesterday's date:—The following telegram has been sent to Deshbandhu Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru by the vice-president and members of the All-India Congress Committee respective of the Maharashtra Committee. Please cancel meeting of the 20th November as it is futile. Consideration of the Enquiry report be left to the new Committee at Gaya. This is the general sense of Maharashtra. Cancellation of meeting will save members, their energy, time and money and the new Committee will effectively deal with the report.

MADRAS PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 6.

Commenting on the Civil Disobedience Committee's report, "Justice" says that for the remarkable revelation it makes of the chaotic state of mind and the brains of those who indited, it is not likely ever to be surpassed.

The "Madras Mail" says:—Never was the character of the Extremist movement more fully revealed than it is in the report of the Civil Disobedience Committee. That report contains no constructive proposal. The keynote to its findings is to wreck the Reforms.

The "New India" says we consider that the colossal failure of the movement is writ large on the report which merely repeats the necessity of achieving the constructive programme without saying how that would lead to Swaraj. What was wanted was a complete change of programme and the clarion call to a return to sanity. The Committee has completely failed in that task and the Congress is left to tread the path which ignorant clamour might choose.

The "Daily Express" calls it a fatuous report, which the paper says for irrelevant discussion, perverse conclusions and doctrinaire theorising of the most blatant type it would be hard to beat.

The "Hindu" says those enemies of Indian progress who have all these days been counting on this report for the effective apple of discord to be thrown among Congress workers the report must have come as a bitter disappointment. For, the fact is that notwithstanding a cleavage of opinion among members of the Committee, on the question of Civil Disobedience and all other points but three, they are in full concurrence. The principle underlying the report, says the paper, is to bring all sections of people in the country under the Congress, actuated by the single purpose of attaining the national geal.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

Comments of the Calcutta papers on the Civil Disobedience Committee's report are devoted largely to the question of entering the Councils. The "Bengalee" deals with the proposals of Hakim Ajmal Khan, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. V. J. Patel and shows that owing to the composition of the Legislative Assembly it would be impossible for non-cooperators to prevent the attendance of a quorum and avers that it is improbable that they can obtain a majority. They would therefore have to resort to taking no part in the proceedings, which the paper thinks would only serve to weaken the opposition and strengthen the bureaucracy. The 'Bengalee" concludes: "The report is valuable only as it makes a stand against mass Civil Disobedience."

The "Indian Daily News" remarks that the report is a review on the non-cooperation movement with its failure painted in roseate hue.

The "Statesman" says: The whole report bears evidence of irresolution and discord by which the extremist movement is honeycombed. One of its effects should be to hasten the adhesion of the few constructive minds still remaining in the extremist movement to the cause of those who in the Councils have not merely encountered the destructive efforts of their opponents but are now engaged in the difficult task of constructing that machinery of public life on the efficiency of which the ultimate stability of the Indian state must depend.

The "Servant" considers the report another proof, if fresh proofs were needed of the nation's fitness for immediate Swaraj but oppose entering the Councils.

Commenting on Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee's report the "Amrit Bazar Patrika" says: The recommendations appear in the nature of a compromise. The question how workers came to lose faith in the constructive programme does not appear to have engaged the Committee's serious attention. But it ought to be threshed out in all its bearings, for it is on a clear understanding of the question that the successful launching of mass Civil Disobedience depends.

C. D. COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At long last, the keenly anticipated Report of the C. D. Inquiry Committee is out, and instead of clearly enunciating the principles, and giving true direction to national efforts, the Report makes the situation worse confounded, and in my humble opinion gravely misleads the country. The C. D. Inquiry Committee was entrusted with the task of touring round the country, to ascertain as to what extent it was ready to take up Mass Civil Disobedience. On this question the Committee unanimously report that the country is not ready for it, nor for a no tax campaign. Having came to this conclusion, the Committee should have analysed the causes and suggested the means to remove the said causes and disabilities, and made such proposals for removing the disabilities.

The Committee leaving this straight and proper path, goes beyond its terms of reference, and abuses its precious time in considering the question of entry into the Council. Definite limits having been assigned to the scope of the Inquiry by the terms of reference, and the country having explicitly declared itself successively at Calcutta, Nagpur, and Ahmedabad, the Committee had no business whatever to bring in—much less to discuss, the question of Councils.

Having read what the Pro Council party of the Committee had to say in strengthening their proposals, I confess I am as unconvinced as ever.

The report no doubt is very clearly written, and although Mahatmaji has, so many times and at so many places so clearly expressed himself about the entry into Councils, the report quotes Mahatmaji, to give strength to the misrepresentation of the situation. In the situation that faces the Country to-day, it is unbelievable that Mahatmaji would advocate the Councils. As long as the Triple Demands of the nation, are not, to a great extent satisfied there can be no change in the Council part of the present programme.

From the report itself it can be seen that out of over 400 witnesses examined by the Committee only 15 are in favour of total obstruction, as it proposed, while others over 300 are quite against the Councils. Even as taken by provinces, as Syt. Rajagopalachari shows, no less than seventeen are against while only two are in favour. Looking to these facts and figures, it is rather a surprise how these Council proposals could be put forward? It is surely flouting the expressed opinion of the nation.

Then, there is a sort of mystery. After a full consultation among the Members of the Committee after the conclusion of the tour, it was found that all except one, were against introducing any change in the present programme. This is on the 15th. of August; then what happens in the meantime, that, within less than two months, two of the members reconsider their positions, and declare in favour of the Councils?

Whatever it may be, to me it seems, that a principle has been given up, for the sake of tactics, and God knows, where leads this descent!

It is the paramount duty of all genuine non-cooperators to check this downward tendency and put up Herculean efforts to stop the rot. Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai.—Yours etc.

MANILAL VADILAL CONTRACTOR.
Nov. 8.

SJT. DAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On top of the amazing document signed by Hakimji, Panditji and Mr. Patel comes the astounding pronouncement of Sjt. Das that he is in favour of Congressmen's entry into Councils coupled with the stunning proposition that he held that view for a long time but did not express it for the sake of a few friends. As if Sjt. Das owed an obligation not to the country but to his few friends!

Sjt. Das was elected President of the Gaya Congress on the tacit assumption that he would take up Mahatmaji's work where he left it when he was forcibly removed by Sir George Lloyd's Government. This tacit assumption was supported by the vague speeches that Sjt. Das went on delivering for weeks after his release. It is only now that Sit. Das exposes his intntions to the public on the most vital and controversial subject—the subject that goes to the very root of Non-Cooperation. Sjt. Das must ask his countrymen if they want him to preside over the Congress Session at Gaya with this knowledge of his views. He must resign and seek re-election on the issue of entry into the Councils. Will he do it?

To-morrow a public meeting is to be held in the Marwari Vidvalaya to consider the present situation and let me humbly ask the conveners to consider this point. It is a question of principle and not of personality. The great point is that the President of the Gava Congress will be the ex-officio head of the Congress Executive for the whole year 1923 and, therefore, the matter assumes a particular gravity in principle.—Yours, etc.

P. R. LELE.

Nov. 8.

"DISAPPOINTING REPORT."

The "Indian Social Reformer" writes:—

It is more honest and more honourable to refrain from going into a public body which you are precluded by your policy or principles from assisting to function as it is intended to do, than to enter it with the declared purpose of preventing it from doing so. This is nothing more than to repeat in the Councils the rowdy's method of breaking up public meetings. The Hakim Sahib candidly remarks in separate note that he consents to this recommendation only because, with the exception of a few provinces, not only is very little progress being made with the constructive programme, but "we are actually going backwards." He, therefore, recommends entry into the Councils "with the sole object of showing that the Reform scheme is useless, and with a view only to make its working impossible." With great respect for Hakim Sahib, we suggest that you cannot prove that the Reform scheme is useless by making its working impossible. You cannot prove that a certain medicine is useless by snatching it from the patient and throwing it into the gutter. The only way—and it is the sure way—to prove the worth or worthlessness of a scheme—is to give it a fair trial We have never had a very great opinion of the Reforms, and recent developments have disillusioned even many determined believers in them. Our reasons for recommending entry in Councils are simple: The first is that the constructive, social programme of Bardoli must be pushed forward by every means in our power, and the Councils can, we believe, be utilised effectively for doing so, in addition to outside propaganda which can, in no case be dispensed with. Secondly as Hakim Sahib, Pandit Motilal and Mr. Patel forcibly point out, "Measures affecting daily life of the people are being enacted year after year, fresh taxation and charge liabilities are being imposed and will continue to be imposed and *nolens volens* the people will have to submit to them." These measures, we may add, cannot be stopped by mere obstruction. By going into Councils, you can help to make good laws and to repeal or to improve bad laws, so that there will be no need to consider the conditions in which they should be broken.

The report is a disappointing one. It does not give a clear lead to the country, which it was intended and expected to give. If the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who will prepare himself to the battle?" We recognise that the Committee had a very difficult task before them, and very little time to do it in. It is no easy task to persuade thousands of people to whom no other argument is needed in favour of following the old Non-Co-opetation programme than that it was drawn up by Matma Gandhi. The Committee rightly judge that if this view is to prevail it means that for the next six years not a word or syllable should be changed in the Congress programme while the circumstances which gave it birth are rapidly changing. The Committee have tried to indicate how these conditions have changed, but they have not referred to one vital change—the most important of all. The Khilafat question is practically solved, and with it one of the tripods of the Non-Co-operation programme will soon disappear. Prominent Mahomedan publicists have told us that this is bound to have an important influence on the Moslem support to non-co-operation. As regards the Punjab Martial law grienvances, they will soon be raised in a definite form before a judicial ibunal. Swaaj cannot be attained by boytting the Councils. Hakim Ajmal Khan and his two colleagues who are in favour of entering the Councils, realize that fewer voters can be persuaded to abstain from going to the polls at the next election than at the last. Non-Co-operation has been a success in a general way, but in all the pecific items it set before itself, it has ailed. A complete change of programme lone can save the Congress movement rom collapse and we regret that this committee of which much was expected has arkened counsel by its uncertain and dided recommendations.

U. P. NOTES.

DISTRICT BOARD BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 5.

The last week was a very busy week. The U. P. Conference was held at Dehra Dun. At the same time there were held the Provincial Khilafat Conference and the Provincial Social Reform Conference as well as an Untouchables Conference and a Ladies' Conference. Pandit Motilal Nehru presided over the Political Conference. In his speech Pandit Motilal Nehru made his position with respect to the Congress clear. If the Congress were to decide against a course which commended itself to him, even then he would not leave the Congress. Nor, he added, would Deshbandhu C. R. Das or Hakim Ajmal Khan secede from the Congress if the decision of the Congress happens to be contrary to their suggestions. Hakim Saheb, Deshbandhu and he were inseparable from the Congress and would sink or float with the Congress boat.

The Khilafat Conference was presided over by Maulana Azad Sobhani.

ARRESTS IN THE PROVINCE.

When the Political Conference was in session as many as nine volunteers were arrested at Dehra Dun. They were tried and convicted of criminal trespass and sentenced to pay a fine of Re. 1 each. In other cities of the province also last week was remarkable for a goodly crop of arrests and jail deliveries. Three Congress workers were arrested at Etawali. Mr. Kalnemi Saran Jani of Bijnore was sent to jail under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. Pandit Ramdiyal, Secretary, Congress Committee, Muttra was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under section 108 Cr. P. C. This is the fifth time he is awarded jail sentence. At Agra, Mr. Radha Mohan Gokulji, Editor "Pranvira" (Nagpur) has been arrested.

DISTRICT BOARDS BILL.

The U. P. District Boards' Bill which is to decide the fate of our Ministers is to be taken up for consideration by the current session of the Legislative Council. Among other provisions it has one for a new land cess and on that account it is strongly opposed by the landholder class consisting of Talukdars and Zemindars. It is well-known that in the U. P. Legislative Council the members of the landholders class are in a majority. Last year when the Government brought forward the Oudh Rent Act Amendment Bill prominent Moderate members of the Council proposed several amendments advantageous to the tenants. Their efforts were fruitless. The divisions on those amendments gives a clear idea of the strength of the two parties. A union of Talukdars and Zemindars could easily defeat the U. P. District Boards' Bill. And it is believed that a defeat of this Bill will be followed by the resignation, by the Ministers, of their offices. The "Leader's" special correspondent at Lucknow writes to that paper: "It needs extraordinary boldness to prophesy with anything approaching to correctness what the fate of the District Boards' Bill is going to be. Hope and despair sway alternately each of the two prominent parties and while neither is prepared to foresee a defeat for itself, neither is confident of its own success."

LONDON TOPICS.

FRANCO-GERMAN AFFECTION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.

EX-KING CONSTANTINE OF GREECE.

I hear that ex-King Tino of Greece, who is at present in Palermo, Sicily, wants to settle in Paris, but cannot find a house. He experienced the same difficulty on arrived in Palermo, three days being spent in a fruitless hunt for suitable accommodation. He might still be hunting, but the Greek Revolutionary Government ordered the captain of the "Patria", the ship which had conveyed the Royal family to Sicily, to disembark them and return forthwith, and Tino was obliged to take what vacant rooms the Grand Hotel had to offer. He is not tied to Palermo, the authorities at Athens having visaed his passports for several countries. It is unlucky for him that there is scarcely a country on earth now where he is *persona grata*. Germany under the old regime would have welcomed him on account of his wife, the ex-Kaiser's sister. But Tino never had the capacity for making friends, as, for instance, ex-King Manuel of Portugal had. When Manuel was deposed, he settled down in Richmond quite happily, has hosts of friends, and is probably much happier as a private gentleman than he ever was as a King. Alfonso of Spain is another King who, if he were ever deposed, would find a right royal welcome in London, Paris, or New York.

FRANCO-GERMAN AFFECTION.

Everyone has a shrewd notion that the French and Germans do not exactly love each other like twin souls. But a friend just back from Germany tells me one has to stay in French occupied territory really to appreciate the tension that exists. The atmosphere is electric, and minor "incidents" are of almost daily occurence. An English lady, who this week returned from Germany had a surprising experience at the Customs, where a rigid search is made for articles that may not be taken out of Germany without an export licence. Three French ladies, travelling in the same compartment, were deprived of silver-fitted dressing-cases, a fur coat, and some thousands of francs, for money as well as German goods has to be licensed for export The English lady, talking in French, as everyone does in French occupied Germany was similarly treated, her suit-cases being ransacked, until there was a pile of cherished possessions worth some fifty pounds, which she was told were to be confiscated. She was almost in tears at this news, and broke out into agitated English expostulations. The Customs officials looked at her in pained surprised. Why they asked, had not madam said she was English? That made all the difference. And they not only returned all her possessions to her, but carefully packed her bags themselves.

AT MUDANIA.

Lord Plumer's old Chief-of-Staff of the Second Army at Ypres now General Sir Charles Harrington, evidently had a tense time at the Mudania signing. The mise-en-scene was a rather stuffy old tent, wherein at three small kitchen tables, lighted by smelly paraffin lamps of the cottage scullery order, the Allied Generals, the Turkish Commanders, and the experts of both seated themselves in state. A touch of cynical comedy was imparted to the negotiations, conducted in the French language, which the Turks spoke fluently, by Ismet Pasha's deafness. This disability, the result of old campaigning placed Mustafa Kemal's representative, whenever he desired to consult his experts, under the necessity of going into the adjoining tent. This must have given an air of postman's knock, as well as rather furtive innuendo, to the proceedings. But the characteristic touch of drama was at the end. When Ismet saw the final protocol his face flushed, one hand stole towards his sword hilt, and he exclaimed, "This is contrary to the assurances of France!" Sir Charles Harington's reply was: "General Charpy's signature is there!"

THE DESPATCH RIDER.

Every man who served in the grand army must wonder occasionally how the civilian fates are dealing with old comrades of the tense war days. A special problem presents itself in the case of the despatch riders. On the whole the war was an affair of deadly monotony and filthy squalor. It had its thrilling moments and its tense dramas, of course, as well as its sublime comedy, but predominant note was sordid boredom. The despatch riders were one of the few romantic figures, the reckless heroes who did circus tricks round smoking shell-holes at sixty miles an hour on \[illegible] during motor-bike. There really was a geniune touch of Christmas number drama about their existence, at any rate to the onlooking dull and plodding infantryman or the sweating navy who served the guns. It is difficult to fit them into the prosaic scheme of civilian existence. They cannot all be professional record-breakers for motor manufacturers, and though one or two have undoubtedly turned taximen to the consternation of elderly and nervous patrons of the rank, this hustling battalion seemed lost in the peace fogs. But to-day on the Streatham high road at a spot often sedately traversed by Dr. Johnson's substantial coach I recognised one. He flashed past me in much the old way, dodging buses instead of shell craters on the old war horse. On the carrier behind him was a bright yellow box marked "Quick Messenger Service." So old hell-for-leather has found his place in the civilian cosmos.

BUSINESS BY AIR.

A friend, who this week flew to Cologne and back on the new air route in order to visit the Frankfort Fair, tells me that there is a new commercial type to be found in Europe. They do not fly because of any desire for novelty, but simply for business reasons, arguing that the time saved more than makes up for the greater cost. Two men, for instance, this week were able to fly to Germany, obtain cases of samples to submit to their principals in London and to-day have returned for the last day of the Fair at Frankfort in a position to place definite orders. This is a great advantage, because manufacturers have been warning their customers that delivery could be guaranteed only for goods ordered during the Fair, and that the next six months' programme will be modelled on the results of this week. The air trip takes barely 4½ hours, in comparison with 15½ hours by boat and train, so that the business man who breakfasts in London can be inCol ogne to lunch, and at the Fankfort the same evening.

PRICES IN GERMANY.

As happened at the Leipsic Fair, almost all prices are being quoted at Frankfort this week in dollars, because in spite of the new legislation from Berlin, everyone knows n Germany that the chance of stabilising the mark is remote. To the casual visitor, however, the most remarkable feature of the Fair has been the high price asked by manufacturers, which in many cases are three and four times higher than asked by retailers for the same goods in Frankfort shops. This is because the shopkeepers, try how they will cannot keep pace with the fall in the value of the mark, but increase their prices two and three times a week in purely arbitrary rather than a scientific fashion. In two neighbouring shops, for instance, the same watch will be priced at2,000 and5,000 marks, while the price asked wholesale for it by the manufacturer is 8,000 marks. There is absolutely no price standard in Germany now, and a thing that may be "cheap" one week when compared with London prices, may actually be dear the next. On the average, however, a pound is worth four in the majority of German towns, although some articles, such as shoes and clothes cost more than in England, even when the rate of exchange is taken into account.

COMPLETE THE CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

MRS. NAIDU'S APPEAL AT BIJNOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BIJNOR, Nov. 7.

Shrimati Sarojini Naidu president elect of the Bijnor District Conference, arrived here on the 2nd November was enthusiastically received by the Congress workers and eminent citizens. She was taken in procession through the main bazaar to the Congress. Office, where an address of welcome in Hindi, on behalf of the citizens was presented. Mrs. Naidu, in a sweet short speech said that it was a unique occasion when she as a princess working for the freedom of the Motherland was delivering the message of liberty, fraternity and equality to the Bijnor people. The procession then proceeded to the Conference pandal on the banks of the holy Ganges. The proceedings commenced on the 3rd. November at noon, the spacious pandal accomodating more than three thousand persons being packed to the full though admission was by tickets. After recitation of national songs, Lala Thakurdas, rais, and Chairman of the Reception Committee, read his welcome address in Hindi, dwelling briefly on the local and general topics of the day. He offered his congratulations to Lala Naimi Sharan, General Secretary of the Conference who, only a day before, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and others who are suffering for the country. Mrs. Naidu was then formally voted to the chair. She delivered an extempore address in her sweet bewitching style. She briefly discussed the present situation and exhorted the audience to follow Mahatma Gandhi and work out the programme, calling vigorously upon the high caste Hindus to remove the ban of untouchability and grant social status to chamars, bhangis and others. She charged both Hindus and Muslims to imbibe the spirit of unity and brotherhood, which was essential to the winning Swaraj. Resolutions of congratulations to local national workers who are undergoing imprisonment and Mustafa Kemal Pasha for his success and the brave Akalis on their firm and victorious stand against repression were unanimously passed. Other resolutions urging the people to complate the constructive programme of the Congress and promote Hindu Muslim Unity were also passed.

EXTRAVAGANT!

(Continued from previous page.)

Husain Kidwai's expenses also were defrayed by Seth Chotani. The other three, namely—Messrs. Hasan Imam, Kazi Abdul Ghaffar and himself submitted a bill of their expenses to the India Office in which, under instructions from a high official of the India Office, they had charged first class fare and passage, house rent at 37 guineas a week and a daily allowance of twenty pounds each for the period of their stay in England which was a little over two months. (Hear, hear.) On return to India they had found that their daily allowance of £20 had been reduced to £10, on account of which Mr. Hasan Imam had refused as a protest to accept anything from the Government and defrayed the expenses from his own pocket. The other two decided to agree to the reduced rate, and according to the revised calculation they had been paid about Rs. 10,000 each. These figures showed that the expenditure per head in connection with Maulana Mahomed Ali's Delegation for nine months was about Rs. 11,000, whereas that incurred by the Government of India for the second delegation during two and a half months was over Rs. 10,000 per head. This proportion which stood at above one to three spoke for itself and the speaker wondered at the mentality and the standard of economy of those persons who dared call Mahomed Ali extravagant. (Cheers.)

Concluding, Dr. Ansari appealed to the audience to demonstrate their respect and love for the brothers, notwithstanding a thousand Home Members' baseless and groundless accusations, by walking in their footsteps, and persevering in the great cause, which they had made their own. Dr. Ansari resumed his seat amid loud and repeated cheering.

MULSHI SATYAGRAHA.

RELEASED LEADERS WELCOMED,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 7.

Leaders of the Mulshi Satyagraha movement, including Dr. V. D. Phatak, and Messrs. S. M. Paranjpe and Damle who, were convicted on the 8th May last were released from the Yeravada jail early this morning. They were accorded a fitting reception outside the jail precincts by a large assemblage of people, headed by several leading nationalists and prominent merchants and others. The released leaders were profusely garlanded and were then taken to the city in a procession. Many Mavla Satyagrahis men and women, were present. The procession passed through the main streets of Poona.

It has been declared that a fresh and vigorous start of satyagrah campaign at Mulshi will be made on the 16th instant. In the meantime, all the released Satyagrahis and other sympathisers of the movement are meeting in a private conference, where the future course of the movement will be discussed.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Messrs. S. M. Paranjpe, Damle, and Dr. Phatak who were sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment in Mulshi Satyagraha Case were released from Yeravda Jail to-day at 8 a.m. A grand reception was accorded to them at the Jail gates. The released leaders were taken in a procession from Rasta Peth to Dr. Phatak's house through prominent parts of the city: Moti Chowk, Ganesh Peth, Khilafat Committee Ravivar Peth, Budhwar Chowk, Reay market, etc. The procession was led by the National Boys Scout Association, Bharat Volunteer Corps, Satyagrahi Mavlas and Mavla women and Hindu and Moslem leaders.

Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Majli and Yalgi have come from the Karnatak to receive them. A public meeting will be held on the Reay market grounds under the presidency of Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande at 6 p.m.

INDIAN LABOUR ORGANISATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 7.

Srijut Das and Labour delegates from Bombay, United Province, Bengal and the Punjab attended an important meeting at Mr. Chaman Lal's residence at Lahore to discuss the organisation of Labour and the financial support, necessary for the continuance of the work of the All-India Trade Union Congress. Srijut Das expressed himself strongly in favour of organising the workers and supported the plan of forming an advisory committee of the Indian National Congress to undertake the financial support of the Trade Union Congress. Srijut Das considered the battle for Swarajya lost, unless Swarajya meant Swaraiya for the masses. Plans for organising the miners, railwaymen, textile workers and seamen were discussed. It was urged that the All-India Congress Committee should allocate at least one lac of rupees for labour organisation. Srijut Das and the delegates expressed themselves in support of the proposal. The next session of the Trade Union Congress, to be held at Lahore next month, will discuss these and other important matters connected with India's fight for freedom.

ARRESTED FOR ISSUING POSTERS.

AMRITSAR, Nov. 6.

Samshar Bahadur Singh, Jathadar, Amritsar City Akali Jatha, and Khirpa Singh, Manager, Akal Press, have been arrested for issuing posters to encourage the recruitment of Akalis in Amritsar City. To-day, in the court they were asked to provide Rs. 500 as security which they refused. The case has been adjourned to the 9th instant for examination.

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 6.

Official business was transacted in the Punjab Council, to-day, and several bills of a non-controversial character were introduced and referred to Select Committees Lala Harkishen Lal introduced the Simla House and Rent Bill which was referred to a Select Committee. The Punjab Village Panchayat Act (amendment) Bill was passed and the Council adjourned till to-morrow.

BEHAR TENANCY LEGISLATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Nov. 5.

The Round Table conference between the Behar land-holders and kishans having failed, the latter have decided to hold a special session of the Provincial Kishan Conference to discuss the Tenancy Bill on the 26th instant at Muzafferpur.

SURAT MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am really amazed at the audacity of the—representative of the Associated Press at Ahmedabad wiring to you on Nov. 4, that seven teachers from the Surat Municipal Schools have been transferred to the Local Board Service as there are not sufficient pupils in the Municipal schools consequent upon national schools being started by the Non-Co-operator, thus giving the public an idea that a Municipal school or schools were rendered vacant by a recent enterprise of the Surat N. C. Co.s in starting some new national schools. The fact is the very reverse of what the telegram is intended to suggest since I took charge of the Municipal schools in February last. The number of pupils in the Municipal schools has been doubled by a steady increase practically from day to day. These teachers have been transferred to the Local Board Schools, for the simple reason that they were no longer required for Municipal service.—Yours, etc.,

C. M. GANDHI,
Chairman, Schools Committee,
Surat City Municipality.

Council Hall,
Poona, Nov. 6.

VENIZELOS' THREAT TO CURZON.

FOREIGN OFFICE SCENE.

The recent meeting between Lord Curzon and M. Venizelos at the Foreign Office, writes the "Sunday Pictorial," was of a somewhat extraordinary character.

M. Venizelos spoke for nearly an hour and a half without a break, indignantly accusing Great Britain of having betrayed Greece.

He angrily declared that if the Kemalist forces were allowed to cross the Straits, Greece would at once occupy the Chatalja lines, which at present are held by the Allied forces, and which, as everyone knows, are the key to Constantinople on the land side.

The Greek forces, he said, were still strong enough to keep the Turks out of Europe for at least several months.

Lord Curzon replied that the British military advisers on the spot has assured him that the morale of the Greek Army was completely broken, and that their retreat, if fighting took place, could be stopped only by the Bay of Corinth.

On behalf of the British Government, Lord Curzon made a declaration on lines similar to the agreement concluded in Paris yesterday.

On M. Venizelos demurring to this, Lord Curzon said the Allies would have their own means to compel a Greek withdrawal, the interview ending in M. Venizelos being thoroughly dissatisfied.

News has been received that France is ready to relinquish her mandate for Syria in the hope that this may lead Great Britain to do likewise in Mesopotamia.

10,000 Greeks Massed. It was announced in Athens, says the "Exchange," that 10,000 Greek soldiers are concentrated in the Chatalja district.

NEW F NANCE MEMBER.

DANGEROUS POTENTIALITIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Oct. 7.

Opinion in Delhi is slowly crystallizing regarding the new Finance Member. Sir Basil Blackett's record as a permanent official of the British Treasury has made some people unduly optimistic and think well of him, but it is forgotten that India is not England and that the outlook of a British public official undergoes a radical change in India. Moreover, Sir Basil is coming, deeply imbued with the prejudices of the British Treasury. In all the frequent adjustments of Indian with the British Treasury, his predilictions will naturally go in favour of his permanent associations and the interests of India are not likely to receive that amount of care which they should. The policy of the British Treasury has never been favourable to India and it has continuously taken tolls from this poor country. The danger, therefore, lies in that the British Treasury may exploit his Finance Membership to further drain this country.

In the past, the Finance Members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, when recruited outside India, were mainly men who did not much understand high finance but they tried to keep down our expenditure at any price. This was in itself no small gain but Sir Basil is a man of different type. He was Secretary to the Chamberlain Commission which gave India a gold exchange—and not a Gold—standard. The exchange standard failed under the stress of war and the scandal regarding the sale of the Reserve Councils and the heavy drain on India, which it constituted is still fresh in the public mind.

"MOTHERLAND" CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Nov. 7.

The "Motherland" defamation case came up to-day. An affidavit, signed by the Inspector-General of Prison that the 19 jail documents required by the defence and refused by the jail authorities were privilaged state documents was filed by the prosecution. Mr. Asghar, the defence counsel, argued that the affidavit was inadmissable as evidence and prayed that either the Inspector-General of Prisons should be examined on Commission or 15 days time be given to move the higher authorities. The Court refused to have the Inspector-General examined on Commission and postponed the case till the 21st instant to enable the accused to approach the higher authorities.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

At the annual meeting of Calcutta branch of the European Association to-night, Mr. L. M. Medley, Chairman, in opening the proceedings referred to the principal matters that had occupied the attention of their Committee. He said that the report of the Racial Distinctions Committee was not yet published but he hoped it would not be unfavourable to their interests. Regarding the question of European unemployment, he said their Association joined forces with other organisations working to this end. They had called into being a Service Committee using the word "service" in the sense of help to others.

Mr. T. H. Thorne, Editor, "Indian and Eastern Engineers and Indian Railway Gazette," a candidate for Bengal Legislative Council said: "All right-thinking Britishers have realised that interests of Europeans and Indians are identical in that they are both Imperial, and the difference that do exist can, and will, be settled in a spirit of mutual understanding and goodwill. Referring to the non-cooperation movement he said: "If we look at the Non-Cooperation movement quite fairly, we will find that we do not disagree with their chief and main objects, the development of spirit of nationalism and their controlling affairs of their country. Where we differ is as to the methods of securing this and time when they will attain their controlling influence. We insist, I submit, that constatution methods shall always be adopted and Indians cannot immediately obtain controlling influence in all departments of state."

Mr. E. Villiers, another cadidate for Bengal Council, also addressed the meeting. He said that his motto was equity, efficiency and economy and he emphasised especially the necessity of retrenchment.

Mr. L. M. Medley was unanimously re-elected President, having been proposed by Sir T. Catto and seconded by Mr. J. H. Pattinson, the New Secretary of the Association. Lt.-Col. J. D. Crawford who was introduced to members by the President made a short speech in which he laid stress on the need for the Association to have large and live membership.

The meeting then considered the attitude which the Association should adopt towards the candidates standing for election to the Bengal Legislative Council. In 1920 it was decided that the Association should not adopt separate candidates, and one member proposed this evening that this resolution should be rescinded and that whenever possible the Association should nominate candidates for election to public and legislative bodies. The subject aroused considerable discussion, divergent views being expressed and eventually it was decided to adjourn the matter until the next month to enable Messrs. Villiers and Thorne who are candidates for a vacant seat in the Legislative Council to explain their polic

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"MISAPPLYING SCRIPTURAL TEXTS"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your paper of August 12, 1922, a former interview with Mr. Gandhi is recorded on page 10, and a wrong construction by him was put upon the words:—"Render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's; and unto God the things that are God's." I will be glad if your readers will read the passage with an unbiassed mind. The subject of tribute money is mentioned in Matt. 22: 17-21 and Luke 20: 22-25. The meaning of Christ's simple words are so plain and obvious; it is putting a distorted meaning in the interpretation given to the words.

With reference to the above verses, Christ was asked whether it was lawful to pay tribute to Caesar or no. The Pharisees sent men to catch Him in His speech; these men that were sent tried to entrap Him with the question "Is it lawful for us to give tribute unto Caesar or no?" Please notice the words in Luke 20: 20 "that they might take hold of his words, that so they might deliver him unto the power and authority of the Governor." He saw through the trap, and said "Shew me the tribute money". Since it *had* Caesar's superscription He told them to give to Caesar that which belonged to Caesar. He answered quite plainly:—"Render therefore unto Caesar the things which be Caesar's, and unto God the things which be God's." How much more plain can words be?

It would have been better if the attitude of the one (who, according to the interview recorded in your paper said of himself "Not being a Christian"), had been one of enquire like the Ethiopian mentioned in Acts 8: 31-34 than one of positive assertion. Such an interpretation as quoted in your paper is unjust, unfair, and untrue. No one has a right to take the words of Christ and put his own construction on them. Some may be misled by the fanciful interpretation quoted in the interview recorded in your paper. I hope not. It almost seems impossible that any one can put such an interpretation. This passage and the other about paying tribute money, Matt. 17: 24-27, which I quoted before, should make the matter quite clear. It is recorded that Peter was asked "Doth not your master pay tribute?" Jesus complies, co-operates. We read in verse 27 "Notwithstanding lest we should offend ..... give unto them for me and thee." Instead of putting away from Him the thought of paying tribute, He actually tells Peter to give the tribute money for them both. These two passages stand as a bulwark against not co-operating with Government in those things that belong to Government.

Jesus said "He that is not with me is against me." Let no one bear false witness against Christ; and let no one do violence to truth for the sake of defending a wrong position.

These words "A false witness shall not be unpunished" (Prov. 19: 5) I do not write in unkindness or else I would not use them. It is wrong for one to take the words of Scripture and put one's own meaning into them. This may be done in ignorance and when attention is drawn to the wrong the evil should discontinue; and where there has been a wrong let there be an acknowledgment of that wrong; and in the words of the blind man who received sight may it be said, "Whereas I was blind now I see." It is the work of Satan to sow discord, strife and confusion. Christ said to His disciples "Watch and pray."

A wrong construction was also put to the words "Thou sayest it" Mark 15/2 mentioned in the interview already referred to. It will be noticed the word "it" is printed differently to the other words. This means it is a supplied word. There was no "defiance." I understand it is a form of expression in the original implying assent. Pilate himself asked the people "Shall I crucify your king?" Jesus will come some day as King of Kings and Lord of Lords. Rev. 19: 16.

Even though Jesus called Herod "that fox" He did not interfere with the Government of the country over which Herod ruled. Verse 8 of Luke 23 may give light why Jesus did not reply to Herod. Of course Jesus refused to co-operate with evil, but He did not go around stirring up the people against Government. Paul wrote to have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but Paul also wrote "rightly dividing the word of truth." 2 Tim. 2: 15. It must be borne in mind that the appearing of Jesus before Pilate and Herod was not because of Government matters. Jesus was not in the position before Herod for any political reason but for his religious teachings; that which brought Him before Pilate concerned religious matters; the religious leaders hated Him and wanted to kill Him, so His appearing before Pilate was due to their enmity and hatred. Yours, etc.,

CATHERINE RAYMOND.

Madras, Oct. 26.

"3 AND 3½% G. P. NOTES."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since the year 1918, by and by no less than seven Government Loans (five by the Government of India, one by the Provincial Government of Bombay and one by the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh) have been floated in India, at high rates of interest, varying from 5 to 6½ per cent. per annum, free of Income-Tax, totally ignoring the grievances of the innocent holders of 3 and 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes, and as an inevitable consequence thereof, the quotations of those ill-fated securities after a little fluctuation, have now ultimately come down to Rs. 50 and 58 respectively, losing all chances of recovery in the course of 50 years; while, on the contrary, these unwholesome prices, are always liable to heavy depreciation, in case of a strong demand in money, or an increase in the rate of interest on future Government Securities, which is most probable under the present financial policy of the Government. Considering these, the poor holders of 3 and 3½ per cent. Loans, specially those who are incapable of retaining their holdings for a very long time, cannot possibly expect anything better than certain ruin. Every sensible person must readily admit, that these unfortunate creatures, have once undoubtedly rendered immense services to the State, by lending money at a nominal interest in the time of need, and, therefore, in return, can rightfully claim all possible succour from the Government in their present distress, solely and wholly caused by the repeated issue of Post-War Government Securities, particularly at exorbitant interest. Hence, under the existing circumstances, the aggrieved holders of 3 and 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes can do no better than to send a representation to the Government, praying for early repayment of their Securities (most of which, have become really overdue) at the issuing prices, or in the alternative, enhancement of interest thereon, by 2 per cent. per annum, free of Income-tax. To give it into effect, I beg to inform your numerous readers, that I have drawn up a memorial, containing exactly the same prayer, as aforesaid. The above memorial, along with two deputations, (if funds permit) will be sent to H. E. the Viceroy and the Secretary of State respectively, about the first week of December, 1922.

Those who wish to put their names in the proposed memorial as signataries, are hereby requested to write me at once, with remittances, (in proportion to one anna per cent. of the amount of ill-fated 3 and 3½ Securities held by them) as contributions towards expenses!—Yours, etc.,

S. CHAKRAVARTI,
A. C. I. (Birmingham.)

43, Sankaripura Road,
Bhowanipore, Calcutta,
Dated November 3rd.

"THE COUNTRY WONT WALK"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I must thank you for your staunch advocacy against council entry and absolute loyalty to Mahama Gandhi and his constructive programme. Your two previous leaders on the subject have clearly exposed the hollowness of obstructive tactics in the councils. The Mahatma himself characterised the councils as being pervaded by a poisonous atmosphere whose contamination is hard to resist or overcome, and he would not have, therefore, approved of the N. C. Os' entering into such an atmosphere under any circumstances if he were with us to-day.

Mr. Sreenivas Iyengar, the ex-Advocate General of Madras, has by personal experience stated that any obstruction is impossible in the council and that the N. C. Os majority was as impossible to obtain as to prevent a quorum.

It is for non-cooperating with the Government both within and without that Mahatma had been driven into six long years imprisonment from amongst millions of his countrymen who worship the very ground he treads on, and it is a cruel fate indeed that should drive the Non-Co-operators into those councils for boycotting which he now suffer.

Mahatma Gandhi himself said that the bureaucracy would be justified for imprisoning him if the movement were to suffer owing to his absence and the justification would certainly come about if the Congress adopts council entry as a part of its programme. For the progress so far made is due to pure non-co-operation involving every man and woman to do their bit individually to realise Swaraj but now, if the Non-Co-operators are to realise this Swaraj through the councils, then the responsibility of individuals would dwindle away leaving the councillors to obtain Swaraj as best they can, as hitherto, till Mahatma is again free to secure this deportation by once more endeavouring to free his undeserving nation in bondage. This council-going idea has certainly not originated from those leaders who sacrificed their all in the service of the country but from those who think they can obstruct Government from within and our trusted leaders of the Congress Enquiry Committee in going a step forward to compromise with the council-goers would commit the Congress to a policy alien to it and lose the confidence of the country—the masses. The fact is the country won't walk with the councillors. The Tilak Swaraj fund will suffer greatly as also the volunteer corps. The people work for Non-Co-operation because it involves sacrifices to make and truth to live for, and it is for these the people have constantly asked to sanction some sort of civil disobedience. I trust better counsels will prevail, for otherwise the councillors would have to vote for funds to Congress organizations and obtain police to replace volunteers.—Yours, etc.,

T. RUTHNAM.

Bombay, Nov. 8.

A HARD UP COMMISSIONER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—Scarcely has the monsoon bade us *au revoir* for the year the Municipal Commissioner pleads scarcity of water to water the roads of the city and money for the purpose. The discussion which on this subject at yesterday's Corporation meeting presented a very discouraging spectacle as after vehement and earnest appeals of the Corporators to water the roads in time in the morning and evening, when it was most necessary in the interest of public health to do, the Municipal Commissioner said he was hard up for water and hard up for money (sic). If this be the case the eight months to come including the hot months of April and May would bring the already exhausted patience of the citizens of Bombay to breaking point. It is a wonder the members who were so much exasperated over the dusty clouds of the city did not say a word to the scarcity pleading Commissioner on the advisability of curtailment of expenditure in other directions where money to the tune of lacs of rupees are spent in making smooth surface of the roads for the convenience of the motorists or a certain section of the community, etc. The climate of Bombay has already taken a turn for the worse for the past few days so far as public health is concerned and with the addition of dusty storms and clouds it would do irreparable harm which could be well minimized is not avoided by the timely watering of the roads with a little liberality of money to this end.—Yours, etc.,

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CAN EUROPE RECOVER?

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

The following is an advance copy of Mr. C. F. Andrews' article, on "Can Europe recover," in the October number of the "Indian Review":—

The truth about the state of Europe has only slowly filtered through to India and the East. But the time has now come when the crisis which has been reached can be no longer concealed. It is becoming realised that in spite of Europe's imposing structure which still fills the perspective of history and looms large on every horizon of the mind, there is a tottering and a crumbling going on in Europe since the War which if not arrested must soon end in collapse.

Earthquake shocks are still running across the ground from Russia westward. They are felt in every western capital. It is not only Moscow, Petrograd and Kieff which to-day are shadows of this former greatness, hollow shells where before human life was throbbing and science was alert. Warsaw, Cracow, Vienna, Bucharest, Constantinople, Buda Pest, all alike show signs of impending decline. The inevitable trend of desolation further and further to the West has set in. What is being realised at last by the whole western world is the naked fact, that since the Great War, which began more than eight years ago, the economic condition of Europe, instead of rapidly improving has gone from bad to worse. As the years have gone by, one country after another has sunk into practical bankruptcy; paper money has become valueless on exchange abroad; the amenities of civilisation have vanished and society as a mutual co-operative bond has given place to individual greed, callousness and despair.

As though under a dark shadow of eclipse, each country in Europe in turn has been passing into the darkness and it would seem as though the shadow would creep further and further over the map of Europe westward until the shores of the Atlantic are reached. The Latin countries, Italy, Portugal and Spain, are no more immune than the regions of the Teuton and the Slav.

H. G. Wells, indeed, in one of his recent publications, looks further still into the future and predicts, that this extinguishing of the light in city after city of Europe will react upon America itself; that darkness may at length overshadow the Western cities beyond the Atlantic and not the European cities alone. He points out that when a dead rot sets in there is no possibility of telling where it will stop. He marks the significance of the fact, that already unemployment, both in the United Kingdom and in the United States, has reached unheard of proportions. The men, who are willing to work and have no work to do, number millions instead of thousands. The downfall of credit in one country immediately affects the neighbouring countries round it, just as a fiercely burning house in a densely populated street involves the neighbouring houses in its own conflagration. Thus the mind of Mr. H. G. Wells, who himself has seen most of the countries with his own eyes since the War, can now conceive no other picture, as events are moving forward, than that of the collapse of Europe and with it finally the collapse of America in spite of its coffers bulging with useless gold. There is, he tell us, only one avenue of escape. The whole mentality of Europe and America must be changed.

MAXIM GORKY'S WARNING.

Maxim Gorky, has presented before the eyes of an almost incredulous world a picture which is even more sombre in its colour and tone than that of H. G. Wells. His warning is given to the whole of Europe and it has found its translation in every language.

"Dr. Nansen," he writes, "that great heart-burning with active love of humanity, has given us concerning Russia a terrifying picture of reality. But, in truth, the reality itself is given more terrible than his picture. For the heart of Europe has grown callous. Not even all Dr. Nansen's persuasive force will penertrate the deep, the indescribable indifference of the Europeans to-day. Nansen, Keynes, Nitti, and a few others, writing to uphold the voice of reason and conscience in humanity, have uttered flaming words on the need of awakening the love of one's neighbour and restoring between European States the relation of reason and justice. But as yet there is nothing to lead us to hope that any great sympathy has been aroused for the millions of Russia. Men of the race of Leo Tolstoy and Dastoievsky are dying of starvation and sinking into cannibalism. Ther is, as as yet, nothing to encourage us to hope that the irrefutable evidence, which has now been produced of the pillage of Germany, will ever move to pity those who are obstinately aiming at her economic destruction."

Maxim Gorky goes on to point out that with the economic destruction of Germany the collapse of the whole of Europe must come; and yet men are mad enough to be ready to face their own destruction, rather than forgo their revenge. Before the war he was enthusiastic about the civilisation of the West. But since the war, he has lost faith in the genius of Europe. For the peoples of Europe have become tainted and coarsened in spirit, as though some vile poison from within had been destroying her noble nature, All the brilliant intellect of Europe now seems to him to have been warped by the war fever, to have been blinded by the war passion. This has been the overwhelming tragedy of modern history, acted out before the eyes of living men. Can Europe survive? Can humanity recover from this creeping paralysis, which has attacked the brain of the world?

"Europe," Maxim Gorky continues, "is still to day the centre of the creatives of the world of mind, whence have radiated the arts and sciences and technical gifts, that have already produced such marvels. I do not forget, at the same time, that her politicians and exploiters' names which are really two different words for the same thing, have been accustomed to flay their victims alive. Yet we must remember that Europe spread through the world the ideas of equality and the wealth of her scientific culture. Her very rapacity has given birth to salutary protest. Her very insensibility has engendered aspirations towards a finer humanity. Such has been the feature of the past. But it seems to me that Europe, in our own day, has lost irrevocably her moral authority as a creator of the things of the spirit. After four years of a bestial war of white Christendom, and in her present callousness towards the agonies of Russian peasants, who are starving, she is losing the respect of the people of Asia and Africa. Her moral prestige is vanishing before their eyes."

In the same article, from which I am quoting, Maxim Gorky states that this shifting of the moral centre of gravity in the human world away from Europe may bring about consequences, which are hard to estimate or even to imagine, The change has come so suddenly like an earthquake shock, that it is difficult to see what can be immediately placed like scaffolding in place of that which is decayed in order to prop up the tottering edifice of humanity and avoid the the collapse of the world. These shocks of earthquake may not yet be over and it is not clear what may happen next if they continue.

"I am not," he says, "a man of politics, I am only a Russian, conscious of the great importance of Europe to Russia and to the rest of the world; conscious also of the prodigious brain of Europe which has conceived the vast creative ideas of humanism and socialism. Through wonderful scientific achievements and indefatigable labour Europe has endowed the whole world with an admirable techinical equipment. All this I acknowledge. But I do not forget that the Europeans are a minority of the population of the globe: nor do I fail to remember that there has been formed within the European community itself an extremely numerous class of men for whom nothing is uplifting; whose service labour and humiliation and hunger, the natural result of an abominable class system—deaden and destroy their minds and bodies. All this drives me to the belief that as formerly in the days of the Roman Empire, so now with this new Empire of the West, the collapse of Europe will result on the one hand from the pressure of foreign races from the outside, and on the other hand from the explosion of noxious gases accumulated within,—rapacity and envy, greed and relation. Those who in Europe have long had for their motto, "After us the Deluge!" will no doubt make mock at these ideas of mine. But it would be much better to devote a little thought to them. It seems to me that they contain truths worthy of practical consideration by all serious and upright men."

I have quoted largely from Maxim Gorky's statement concerning Europe, because he has himself suffered more than most men the anguish of what had been taking place in his own country and among his own people. He is not speaking from the lips of others, but rather giving painfully in detail what he has felt in his own person and from his own experience.

FATE OF EUROPE BOUND WITH THAT OF GERMANY.

I will take another witness, who has come into the midst of Europe from America. Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, the Editor of the "Nation" writes as follows:—

"Out of the mass of contradictions certain facts stand out beyond cavil: economic Germany is steadily and rapidly going down hill towards Austrian conditions, just as Austria is steadily approximating Russian conditions. If the presen dog-in-the-manger policy of France continues, Germany will unquestionably collapse, and with her will go down not only Austria but France as well. In the eyes of every unbiassed observer from America, whether official or unofficial, and of the many men of the other nations, with whom I have talked, there is no doubt that there can be no salvation for Germany and no safety for all Europe until the reparations question is settled on a basis of common sense, justice and the actual possibilities of the German people. The Versailles Treaty must be made a scrap of paper at once. There is not a day to be lost; and we must free ourselves from the thought, that it is simply a French or German problem, it is a question of saving Europe. Finally, I repeat, as Germany goes, so goes Europe. This is a commonplace."

Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, whom I have quoted above, declares that he is not a pessimist, as many are. He still has hope. But the sands are running out every day and the collapse may come any moment. Even if it should come, all is not yet over. For a revolution may, even in the end, be a roundabout road to recovery. But the cost to the world in suffering and misery would be indescribable, and at this stage in the world's history we ought to have found some means of escaping from such futile and unnecessary pain. Mr. Villard ends his most solemn warning with the words:

"If strife comes again, it will be the murder of brothers in the most desperate of all civil wars, and it will lead to nowhere. For the final truth is, that until the econimic situation is cured no German Government can do else than live from day to day; and the control of those economic conditions lies not in the hands of Germans who are now in power: it rests in Paris and London, and in the last resort, in Washington."

One further writer on this subject has called for the serious attention of all thinking men at the present time. The work of Oswald Spengler,—"Der Untergang des Abendlarnes," "The Downfall of the West," is regarded as most apocalyptic by many thousands of thoughtful readers and has given rise on the Continent to a new cult, which has been given the ugly name, 'Spenglerismus.' Herr Spengler has undertaken the same task that Mr. H. G. Wells undertook in writing his "Outline of History," but unlike H. G. Wells he finds in human history a recurrent theme which may be called the decline and fall of Empires. World civilisations, according to Spengler, go through their periods of growth and decline in the same manner as individual human lives. The times of the decline of the West has come, and the European War ushered in the death throes of the greatest civilisation that the earth has ever seen. There is no escape from ineluctable fate.

Since this book was written, much has gone to strengthen this theory of decline. Those who have come out from Europe, "serious and upright men" as Maxim Gorky would call them, have told us what is happening there to-day,—the incredible poverty; the misery of unemployment; the slow but never pausing westward menace of typhus fever; the ill-clad, hunger-stricken people of Russia and Poland; the breaking down of the 'cordon sanitaire'; the spread of that still more ultimately disintegrating disease, the scourge of modern Europe, syphilis; the desperate decay of sexual morality; the reckless financial speculation and the squandering of money, with the motto,—"Letus eat and drink, for to-morrow we die," carried everywhere into practice. Nothing can well be darker than the account which has reached us of European conditions since the fatal years of war.

On the other side, as every witness who comes from Europe reports, there is a pathetic turning to the east on the part of thoughtful men and women for enlightenment in the midst of this intolerable human misery.

This was the meaning of the more than royal reception, which the Poet, Rabindranath Tagore received in Central Europe, where he was looked upon by all as a prophet and a spiritual teacher from the East. This is also the meaning of the earnest and enthusiastic study of his works. They are regarded as those of one from the midst of another world of ancient wisdom, which Europe in her impiety had too long rejected and despired.

Recently, there have come to hand, through the newspapers and through correspondence, remarkable testimonies from almost every country of Europe, which show with what earnestness and enthusiasm the Poet's writings are being taken up and read and studied. Editions in Germany, amounting to an almost incredible number of copies, are being produced. The translations are being made, both from the original Bengali and from the English. To show with what keen insight and interest the people of Central Europe are following his work, it may be mentioned that before even a month had passed, from the time of its publication in India, the Poet's new Bengali drama, called Mukta-Dhara, ('The waterfall') had been made the subject of a long review in the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin. The appreciation and understanding displayed by the reviewer were very noticeable. In the Literary Review of the New York Evening Post, the correspondent from Germany writes as follows:—

TAGORE—THE BRINGER OF HEALING.

"Another tendency, leading away from the humdrum of every day life, turns towards the East. To many, the far distant East is the land of fulfilment. For them, Rabindratnath Tagore is the bringer of healing. It is beyond belief with what avidity his writings, gentle and vague and quite of another way of thinking from that which is characteristic of the German, are consumed by the German reading public. None of the great German writers has found so general a distribution for his books among all classes as the sage of the Ganges. It is the German philosophers, who have directed the eyes of the German educated classes towards the East. There is, for instance, Oswald Spengler, whose 'Decadence of the Occident,' (Der Untergang des Abendlandes) created a sensation; and Count Keyserling, founder of the School of Wisdom at Darmstadt, whose "Diary of an Itinerent Philosopher" (Reisetagebhch eines Philosopher) ranks as a signal achievement. Count Keyserling is a professed adherent of the Indian Philosophy, of which Rabindranath Tagore is the great exponent. As Count Keyserling is the most eminent, at any rate the most spirited German philosopher of the hour, his books strike responsive chords among German educated readers."

In one of the most thoughtful of the smaller English magazines, there is a significant passage concerning Italy from the pen of a writer, who has been paying a visit recently to all the greatr intellectual centres of the South of Europe. After contrasting Italy's attitude at the Peace Conference with that of Great Britain, when Italy urged the abandonment of all indemnities and Great Britain pursued throughout the game of grab [the writer goes to state as follows:—

"In the Italian cities, and especially in that perennial fount of thought and culture, Florence, there are stirrings of new life. A remarkable number of new movements and little independent groups have arisen, criticising, questioning, exploing. Cultural and philosophical they are in some case,— academic we might say,— but reaching out in thought to a wider and deeper understanding of other peoples, other religions, and to the restless body of the workers. Mazzini is becoming more of a force in the minds of that young Italy, which desires to see ideals expressed in political forms; groups are devoted especially to the study of thought and policy. The influence of the East is most marked. It is as though many noble minds find it impossible to dissociate the religion of Jesus from the vast ecclesiastical organisation with which they are familiar, and from a discredited Christiendom, and are therefore turning back to more ancient wells of inspiration. Here also, as most notably throughout Germany, the study of Rabindranath Tagore has become a serious and widespread cult. All this is symptomatic of the deep discontent with the materialism of the West."

TOUCHING LETTER OF GERMAN STUDENT.

A singularly touching letter came recently to the Poet from a University student in Northern Germany. It shows more vividly than almost anything else that I have recently read the spiritual earnestness and the moral determination of Young Germany, in the midst of sufferings and privations, whose intensity can hardly be imagined. A passage in it runs as follows:—

"Sir we are seeking to serve the international reconciliation of the different peoples of Europe by means of the youth of each country, always believing in the great ideas of humanity.

"We, young men and students, who had been witnesses of the destruction in the old order of things, which was composed of different States and Governments for winning power and organisation for capitalistic aims,—we, the youth of Europe, have learnt, under the huge sacrifice of blood which the West had to give, that all is lost if the soul dies in isolation by itself. We know that the most important thing of life is the spirit of goodness and friendship.

"When I looked into your eyes, Poet, meeting you in Stockholm last year, I felt the deep correlation between the Oriental and the Occidental spirit. I am sure that we should work together—the youth of India and the youth of Europe. As the representative of the 'International League of Youth' for reconciliation and peace I shall undertake a journey to Italy, Spain and Greece next winter for discourses and personal conferences in favour of our international practical idealism. I shall speak there to the different students of the different Universities. The number of those among the young in Europe, who are wishing for peace and reconciliation, is growing greater and greater. We do not trust any more in the omnipotence of organisation. To prepare our hearts and to bring them one to another, that is the ultimate meaning of our doing. We have heard the call from the East and we listen to it. I am greeting you in the name of all the young men who love you."

In France, the situation has been somewhat different hitherto. The bitterness of the suffering of the past still remains. The word of peace and reconciliation has not yet been uttered except by a band of the most devoted internationalists at whose head stands Romain Rolland. In this supreme moral integrity and his burning spiritual conviction, he leads the way forward in French literature, to-day, to a goal that is universal rather than national. Again and again, in his writings, he expresses his deep admiration and reverence for the Indian Poet, Rabindranath Tagore.

What is longed for so earnestly by the people of Europe to-day, as they turn to India for spiritual help, in their hour of need, is not the strident voice of 'nationalism', of which Europe herself has grown sick and tired and almost desperate. For over large areas of Europe it is true to-day to assert, that Nationalism is now as heartily detested as it was ardently desired before the War.

The message from the East that Europe needs in living form is the message of the Budha and the Christ,—the truth, that evil can never be overcome by evil, but only by good; that the secret of the higher life of man lies in forgiveness, not in taking vengeance; that higher justice consists in love, and not in retribution. The message that Europe needs is the truth of unity instead of intensive strife,—the message running runs through all the Upanishads, which tell of the Advaitam whose nature is joy, the Universal One in whom all things subsist, the One without a second in whom all beings are united. It is the same message, which Christ himself declared in personal ways to man, when he said,—"I and my Father are one."

This message of unity and love is at the very centre of all Indian life and thought. It has been lived in India for countless generations and has made India humane.

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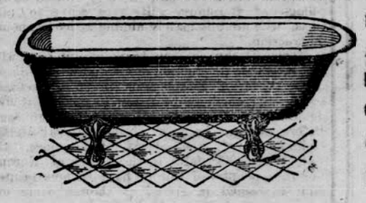

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